EVENING EDITION

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REICH TROOPS TAKE MORE RED POSITIONS IN STALINGRAD AREA

Soviet Forces Put Up Futile Defense Losing 36 Tanks In Street Fighting

PLANES BOMB OIL DUMPS

Two Tankers Sunk Near Volga; U-Boat Sinks Allied Ship In Mediterranean

Domei

BERLIN, September 25.—The German operations on the Stalingrad and other fronts are going on with fair results, the German High Command announced today in a communique which roughly reads:

The Wehrmacht in the Stalingrad sector has just occupied several important enemy positions in the city after a series of street fighting. The Red defenders tried to harass the Germans placed in the northern part of the city, which was met with a fierce attack by the Axis. During the battle, the Axis destroyed 36 enemy tanks.

Meanwhile, the Luftwaffe has continually bombed the enemy airfield to the east of the city.

In the Caucasus sector, the Germans and their Allies have reduced another enemy position after repulsing a fierce resistance several times. The Luftwaffe in the same zone hit some Soviet vessels, anchored close to the coast. Two enemy ships were seriously damaged as the result.

A German bomber formation staged a night attack on Saratov, 300 kilometers to the northeast of Stalingrad, where oil dumps, after the bombing twice carried out on them were all wrapped up in flames. The same formation sank two tankers on the mouth of the Volga, while two other ships were severely damaged at the same time. A military train was blasted in the same sector by the same air unit.

The operations of the German troops and their Allies in the central and north regions of the Eastern Front are progressing favorably.

A Reich submarine lately sank one enemy transport in the eastern Mediterranean.

A formation of German light bombers raided many military establishments on the coast of England on Thursday. Some railway junctions were seriously damaged during the same raid where the raiders flew at low altitudes.

Longest Street Intercepted

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 25.—German forces that have advanced into various sections of Stalingrad intercepted the longest street in the city, connecting the Volga River with the industrial quarters, it is reported by Reuters from Moscow.

The Soviet forces within the city are making their final fierce resistance with buildings as defense guards.

Meanwhile, a Tass report from Moscow received here today said that innumerable boats are in the Volga River around Stalingrad for supplying arms and munitions to the defending Soviet troops.

Reinforcements Sent

Domei

MOSCOW, September 25.—Bitter clashes are continuously being fought in Stalingrad between the Soviet defenders and the German forces but the German army has launched an aggressive attack in the northwestern section, the Soviet Information Bureau announced yesterday.

Moreover, the communique said that new German troops and ammunition are being sent by planes to the Stalingrad front.

WILLKIE FOR CHUNGKING

Roosevelt's Envoy Leaving Shortly Via Sinkiang

Domei

NANKING, September 25.—Wendell L. Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy, who is visiting in Moscow, is slated to leave for Chungking via Sinkiang within a few days, according to authoritative advices here today.

General Chiang Kai-shek, it is understood, will dispatch General Chu Shao-liang, Commander-in-Chief of the Eighth War Zone, to Tihwa, in the north-central part of Sinkiang Province, to meet the American envoy.

On Outskirts of Stalingrad

Fast motorized units of the conquering German Army are shown speeding over the outskirts of Stalingrad. With the first defense line of the Soviet army battered down by the yeoman work of the Luftwaffe and the artillery, this 'cavalry on wheels' dashes into new positions to prepare for more advance.

BOMBAY STUDENTS CLASH WITH POLICE

Start Vigorous Demonstrations—Hold Up Traffic and Burn English Goods

Domei

LISBON, September 25.—Many Indian students held an anti-British demonstration in a certain section of Bombay, and as policemen tried to stop it, they collided with the police who finally fired twice to disburse the students. Thereupon, the angered people attacked the police, and also stopped the operation of bus, tram car and other transportation lines. On the street, they collected neckties, shirts and suits stamped, 'Made in England', and set fire to them.

At Ahmedabad, a group of people attempted to hoist the flag of the Indian National Congress Party on the roof of a school but the police came to stop them. The people on the roof threw stones on the policemen below, and the policemen fired in return. Several persons are said to have been arrested there.

At Warijistan, on the Afghanistan border, one British fortress was attacked by the people inhabiting the mountain region, and some of the 30 British soldiers there were killed and others were taken prisoners. At the same time, four machine guns, many rifles and other arms were also taken by the attacking people.

Attack Police Station

Nichi Nichi

CANTON, September 25.—At Mypur, 5,000 people guided by the representatives of the Indian National Congress Party, stormed the police station. They marched to the station with the flag of the Indian National Congress Party at the head of the procession, and some of the people were armed. One police sergeant was killed, while another sergeant and two policemen were taken prisoners.

Many administrative officers and policemen were also killed in the United Provinces, Central Provinces, Behar and other districts.

The police station at Bedaha was also attacked by 70 people yesterday and one policeman was wounded, it is reported from Bombay.

Will Continue Oppression

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ZURICH, September 24.—Although some of the British authorities and pro-British Indians have recently suggested that the arrested leaders of the Congress Party be released and an Anglo-British negotiation be opened in order to abate the current disturbances in India, the Indian Government will not change its policy of wholesale oppression, it is understood according to information received here.

The oppressive measures so far taken by the British authorities against the present Indian rebellion have served only to aggravate the current turbulent situation in India, as is evidenced by the fact that anti-British demonstrations and uprisings have hitherto occurred successively

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2 Tokyo Newspapers, Miyako and Kokumin, To Merge October 1

Two prominent metropolitan vernaculars, the Miyako Shimbun and the Kokumin Shimbun, are to be amalgamated into the Tokyo Shimbun, which will start publication on October 1 to fulfill a new mission under the War of Greater East Asia, it was announced by both papers in their morning editions today, states Domei. Both dailies have been playing important roles in Japan's journalism for approximately 50 years.

ATLANTIC ADVANCE OF NAVY IS LAUDED

Admiral Takahashi Sees Double Menace to Allies With Axis Fleet Cooperating

With the advance into the Atlantic of part of the Japanese Naval Forces, submarines in particular, as announced by the Imperial Headquarters on Friday, the enemy countries are now confronted with a doubled menace to their naval forces and shipping on that ocean which was the arena of German U-boats.

Thus, declared Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, former Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Combined Fleet, in an interview with the Asahi held on Friday.

"Since the sea battle off Malaya, in which Britain lost the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, her fear of the might of the Imperial Navy's air torpedoes grew to tremedous proportions. However, as Britain has more fear of Japanese submarines," said Admiral Takahashi, "the joint operation made possible among the Axis Powers in the Atlantic is more than a menace to the enemy.

"The Japanese naval forces in the Atlantic constitute reinforcements for Germany, but for the United States and Britain they are a formidable foe in the ocean in which they were already subjected to the menace of the Reich U-boats.

"In this sense, the joint operation of the Axis Powers is significant. The arena of activity for the Japanese Navy is no longer restricted to the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. Our Naval Forces can now operate in any waters of the world.

"As announced by the Imperial Headquarters to date, the Imperial Navy is playing a distinguished role off the coasts of California, Canada and Africa. Its sphere of activity has now been expanded as a result of the joint operation of the Axis naval forces and we can look forward to further announcements of splendid war achievements in the near future."

Denies Peace With Finland

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—The Soviet Government in a special communique today emphatically denied reports to the effect that the Soviet Union has concluded a separate peace with Finland.

DECORATIONS GIVEN TO MANCHOU PILOTS

Major-Generals Kuo and Noguchi With 16 Airmen Awarded Medals

Major-General Kuo Jo-lin and Major-General Yujiro Noguchi, commanders of the Manchoukuoan aerial goodwill mission and 16 pilots who arrived Wednesday afternoon at Tachikawa Airfield, made a courtesy call on Friday on His Imperial Highness Prince Nashimoto, Patron of the Japan Aviation Association, accompanied by Manchoukuoan Ambassador Li Shao-keng and others.

His Imperial Highness Prince Nashimoto received them in audience separately. Major-General Kuo and Major-General Noguchi were decorated with medals of merit with white ribbons, Major Kan Chiang-hsien and three others with medals of merit with green ribbons, and Captain Kotoku Takashita and 12 others with medals with crimson ribbons, respectively.

In the afternoon, Major-General Kuo and Major-General Noguchi made a courtesy call at the Premier's official residence, the War Ministry, the Navy Ministry, the General Staff Office and the General Naval Staff, while others visited various military institutions for study.

Airmen Call on Premier

Major-General Kuo Jo-lin and 24 other members of the Manchoukuo Goodwill Air Mission paid a courtesy call on Premier General Hideki Tojo at 2:50 p.m. yesterday, states Domei.

They also visited General Kenji Doihara, Inspector-General of Military Aviation.

Depart for Home

Having completed their mission here, the Manchoukuo goodwill planes, divided into two squadrons, left here this morning on their homeward flight, states Domei.

The first group of planes will make a stop-over at Nagoya, while the second will visit the Akeno Army Aeronautical School near the same city.

JAPANESE TO REGISTER

All Nippon Nationals in Philippines Affected

Domei

MANILA, September 25.—The Japanese Army Administration Headquarters in the Philippines issued an order today entrusting the Japanese Association here with the business connected with the conscription and census registration of the Japanese nationals in the islands.

The Japanese residents are required to register at the Japanese Association within one month from today, according to the provisions of the order.

JAPAN-REICH ACCORD IN NAVY OPERATIONS HAILED BY GERMANS

Berlin Papers and Radio Play Up Imperial Headquarters' Announcement

WILL CONSOLIDATE TIES

Japanese Submarine Gets Big Welcome on Arrival at Nazi Port

The whole of Berlin was astir Friday afternoon (Japan Time) when all the evening papers published in banner headlines the Imperial Headquarters' announcement of the Japanese-German joint operations in both the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean. The revelation was interpreted as a gigantic step toward the consolidation of the two countries' cooperation both militarily and diplomatically.

This was directly learned on Friday from Berlin over the international radiophone through which the Tokyo Nichi Nichi rang up its correspondent in Berlin. The substance of the Tokyo-Berlin talks follows:

Tokyo: We have just heard the Imperial Headquarters' announcement regarding the joint naval activities between Japan and Germany. We will also observe the second anniversary of the Three-Power Alliance among Germany, Italy and Japan, on the 27th of this month. Give us some first-hand news of the reaction in Berlin in this connection.

Welcome Good News

Berlin: The Tokyo announcement of the joint naval operations has been welcomed here with all papers carrying the news in banner headlines and with the radio announcing the same in a most sensational manner.

You can just imagine the joy of the German nation over the glad news especially that of a German port being actually visited by the gallant crew of a Japanese submarine.

I can remember the enthusiastic ovation given here a few years ago to the crew of the Japanese Warship Ashigara, and I am sure that even that reception, as hearty as it was, failed to equal the enthusiasm throughout Germany for the Japanese on receipt of the news of the joint operations of the Axis navies in the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic.

As to a Japanese submarine's visit of a certain German port, the news arrived here a few days ago, and told of how the crew of the Japanese undersea craft were welcomed by German naval officers inclusive of Admiral Doenitz, Commander-in-Chief of the German Submarine Force, and other leading Germans. The captain of the Japanese submarine gave an address to the German nation over the radio. The radio talk, which was recorded at the Berlin Broadcasting Station, is expected to be released later for the benefit of Japanese listeners-in.

All in all, the average German seems to be of the opinion that their war is still in the course of execution, which with the cooperation of Japan and other friendly Powers will be carried to a successful conclusion.

Tokyo: The German Navy's latest victories over Anglo-American shipping is on the gradual increase, we are informed. Will you give us your own views as to the activity of the Reich undersea craft this coming winter?

Is Historic Event

Berlin: Since the advent of September, the number of enemy vessels sunk by U-boats has been rapidly mounting. The arena of operation lay in the Atlantic, the Arctic Sea, the Caribbean Sea or at the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. According to statistics revealed by a reliable source here, the German Naval and Air forces, since the outbreak of the present European hostilities have sent about 21,000,000 tons of enemy to the bottoms of the sea. The revelation of the Japan-German joint naval operations coming at such juncture is a most remarkable historic event, it is understood here.

Tokyo: Is there any celebration program scheduled for the second anniversary of the Japan-German-Italian Pact in Berlin?

Berlin: As far as I am informed, the German Government is expected on that day to announce the ever-

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PRESIDENT WANG HOLDS IMPORTANT DISCUSSION WITH 3 SPECIAL ENVOYS

China's Foreign Minister Says Visit To Stimulate Sino-Japanese Bonds

Dr. Chu Speaks at Dinner Given for Distinguished Visitors; Baron Hiranuma Replies; Ryutaro Nagai Delivers Separate Address

Domei

NANKING, September 25.—That the current visit being made to China by the Special Envoys of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan is undoubtedly a great stride toward bringing about closer relations between Japan and China, was expressed this evening by Dr. Chu Min-yi, Chinese Foreign Minister, at a dinner party held for the Japanese Mission.

Present at the function were Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai, as well as their aides. Prominent Japanese officials in Nanking and high Chinese dignitaries also attended.

Replying to Dr. Chu's speech, Baron Hiranuma voiced his confidence that collaboration between the two countries will contribute greatly to the stabilization of the whole of East Asia.

"Ever since the new National Government of China was established in Nanking," Mr. Chu declared, "Japan has been extending both material and spiritual aid to China with the result that our country has developed by leaps and bounds in the political, military, economic, and cultural fields. Such a sympathetic and enthusiastic attitude of your country will long remain in memory of our countrymen.

"The current visit of the three Special Ambassadors," the Chinese Foreign Minister continued, "is open evidence that Japan is prepared to render further assistance in strengthening the Nanking Government.

"This is indeed a source of deepest appreciation on the part of the National Government as well as its people.

"The ultimate object of the ordeals now being undergone is not only the establishment of a domestic structure, but also, the restoration of East Asia and the emancipation of different races living within this sphere.

"The Chinese people are willing to share joys and sorrow with the Japanese Empire, and it was because of this stout determination that the National Government, immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, issued a statement of wholehearted support of Japan.

"On behalf of the people of my country, I wish to express my deepest respect and appreciation for your present visit to our country which, no doubt, will have a far-reaching effect in consolidating the friendly ties existing between the two countries."

In reply to Mr. Chu's address, Baron Hiranuma declared that the Government and the people of Japan pay the highest respect to the definite and firm decision reached by the National Government to accord unsparing cooperation toward Japan in prosecuting the war to a successful termination.

"Japan and China, needless to say," he stated, "will be the very

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U.S. HOUSE APPROVES ANTI-INFLATION BILL

Amendments Made by Representatives Would Raise Living Cost Five Per Cent or More

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 24.—The House of Representatives of the United States passed yesterday the anti-inflation bill in mutilated form by making important amendments to the original bill, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here.

Since the bill as passed by the House permits the raising of prices of farm products, its enactment is expected to cause a five per cent or more rise in the general cost of living. This in turn, it is feared, will lead the laborers to demand higher wages. Thus, it is said the original purpose of the bill has been nullified.

Despite President Roosevelt's threat that he would be obliged to veto the bill if the amendment was adopted by the House, the bill was passed with an absolute majority vote. This fact is worthy of note since it reflects a serious internal dissension within the American Government, even under war conditions.

Meanwhile, the Senate commenced today deliberation on the bill as passed by the House of Representatives.

Pessimism Voiced

At the outset of the debate on the bill, the dispatch adds, Senator Prentiss M. Brown, Democrat of Michigan, a member of both the Finance Committee and the Currency Committee, made a pessimistic statement reflecting the unfavorable attitude of the senators toward Roosevelt.

Relating his efforts so far toward bringing about a compromise satisfactory to the Administration, Congress and the people, Senator Brown warned the senators against actions which might lead to a direct conflict between the legislative and executive branches, which would cause a serious setback in America's war efforts. Since the President is responsible to the people as their representative, he stated it behooves Congress to reconsider the bill asked by the President several times before turning it down.

2ND FRONT QUESTION DISSATISFIES STALIN

Willkie Makes Frank Admission—Britain Denies Making Promise for This Year

Domei

LISBON, September 25.—The frank admission made by Wendell Willkie, President Roosevelt's special envoy, now visiting the Soviet Union, of the extreme dissatisfaction of the Soviet concerning the question of opening a second front, has given a new topic of discussion to the diplomatic circles of Europe and America, according to various information reaching here.

As to the question when the British-Soviet understanding concerning the formation of a second front was reached, British and Soviet views do not agree.

The Soviet side is saying that a second front was promised in the British statement given out after the visit of Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov to Washington, but the British are insisting that no promise was made for opening a second front within the present year.

JAPAN EXCHANGE STUDENTS ARE WELCOMED IN BANGKOK

Trip Made Possible Under Auspices of Nippon-Thailand Agreement

Domei

BANGKOK, September 25.—Yoshio Mori of the Kyushu Imperial University, Jiro Miyake of the Osaka Foreign Language School, and Toshio Abe of the Tohoku Imperial University, exchange students selected to study in Thailand under the Japan-Thailand Cultural Agreement, arrived here today.

The party of students was enthusiastically welcomed by members of the Japan-Thailand Association.

These exchange students will pursue their respective courses at the Chulalongkorn University.

Joint Communique Given Regarding One Hour's Conversation

DISCOURSE ON WAR

Ambassador Shigemitsu and Foreign Chief Chu Min-yi Also Present

Domei

NANKING, September 25.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government called on the three Special Japanese Envoys, former Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita and former Communications Minister Ryutaro Nagai, at the Distinguished Visitors' Mansion here at 10 a.m. today and held an informal conversation with the distinguished visitors.

The conversation lasted for over one hour, in the course of which the Chinese and Japanese leaders are believed to have conducted a frank exchange of views on the Sino-Japanese relations, the current situation in East Asia, the existing conditions of the War of Greater East Asia, the European War, and the trend of international political situation. Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese Ambassador to China, and Chu Min-yi, the Chinese Foreign Minister, were also present at the conference.

Following the meeting, the information department of the Japanese Embassy and the publicity department of the National Government issued the following joint communique:

"President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government, acting in his capacity as President of the Executive Yuan, called on the three Special Japanese Envoys at 10 a.m. today and they conversed for over one hour in regard to various important matters."

Great significance is attached to the talk held between the Chinese leader and the Japanese envoys in view of their personal relations.

Sees Foreign Minister

Domei

NANKING, September 25.—Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma and Hachiro Arita, Special Envoys of the official Japanese goodwill mission to the National Government of China, called on Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi at 8 a.m. today at the official residence of the Chinese official.

The two Japanese envoys are understood to have cordially thanked Mr. Chu for various services he has rendered toward promoting closer relation between Japan and China.

Baron Hiranuma and Mr. Arita left Mr. Chu's official residence at 9:30 a.m. after an informal chat with the Chinese Foreign Minister over the breakfast table.

Members of the Japanese goodwill mission last night were guests of honor at a dinner party given at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Foreign Minister Chu.

Those who attended the function included Japanese Ambassador Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Minister Shinrokuro Hidaka and high-ranking Japanese Army and Navy officers as well as Manchoukuoan Ambassador Lu Jung-huan, Italian Ambassador Taliani de Marchio, German Ambassador Heinrich Stahmer, and high officials of the National Government.

Stresses Confucianism

Domei

NANKING, September 25.—Following his visit to the Confucius Temple yesterday afternoon, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, leader of the Special Japanese Envoys to the Nanking Government, urged the Chinese to revive Confucianism and derive from it the spiritual basis of the New Order.

"Confucianism" he said, "is most fitted to be the spiritual link among Japan, Manchoukuo and China. It is my fervent wish that the people of China will cooperate to revive promptly Confucianism and derive from it a new spirit in building a New Order."

Baron Hiranuma spent yesterday morning in visiting the tomb of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and inspecting the cadets of the Central Military Academy. In the afternoon he visited the museum, following which he ar-

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NOVELIST DESCRIBES A 'MOTHER OF JAPAN'

Fortitude Marks Character of Mrs. Toyo Hoshino Whose 3 Sons Died in War

The sterling qualities of Japanese Motherhood—one of the outstanding reasons for Japan's strength—find embodiment in Mrs. Toyo Hoshino, 64, of a remote hamlet in mountainous Niigata Prefecture, who has given three of her sons in the cause of the country. Sanji Kishi, the well known novelist, describes his visit with her in a recent issue of the Yomiuri-Hochi as follows:

"Bunka Shobo" read the signboard of the modest second-hand book store which I located. It was at Nagasuka, Tateyama City, near Chiba Prefecture, a bright town close by the seashore and caressed by gentle sea breezes.

The name inscribed on the name plate over the entrance was Hitoshi Hoshino, the proprietor of the bookstore, and the third son of Mrs. Toyo Hoshino, 64, the heroine of the story.

Hither Mrs. Hoshino had come all the way from distant Niigata as she has been permitted to attend the forthcoming autumn Extraordinary Grand Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine where three of her sons are enshrined. She is looking forward to the red-letter day.

She was in a cool, sleeveless underwear and sipping tea in the inner room when I called on her.

Just Prayed

"We farmers and country bumpkins didn't know how to educate our children. Only, we prayed that they might grow up healthy and serve the country—that was all," came her first words, her hands resting on her lap.

About this modest country old woman, with a well-balanced face, there is little to indicate latent fortitude as a mother who gave three of her sons in the cause of the country and showed not a drop of tear.

Her first son, Yakichiro, died a glorious death in the battle of Hangchow in December, 1937.

Her second son, Noboru, fought bravely, carrying the ashes of his elder brother, and died in harness in July, 1938.

Her fourth son, Yaokichi, met a glorious end as a superior private in the fierce combat at Yinghsien.

To add to her sorrow, her husband, Kenzaburo, died after an illness in July, 1938.

It was around this period that the silver threads became pronouncedly conspicuous on her crown.

"When Yakichiro's and Noboru's ashes were placed on the alcove side by side, I was pained. At that time, the war had only begun and there weren't many war dead. To receive back two sons in ashes at one and the same time. . ." She clasped her hands as she turned toward the family Buddhist temple, apparently unable to supress a surging emotion.

Worked Hard

"My husband and I were a fostered son and a fostered daughter. We were devoted to our foster parents. How hard we worked! We raised silk worms; we worked harder on the farm than anybody else. Last year I received official recognition by the Prefectural Governor. How I wished my husband were alive!" Tears were now welling in her eyes.

So this "Mother of Japan" was an affectionate wife, too.

"Three of my sons enshrined in the Yasukuni Shrine for my worshipping—ah, that is more than I am deserving of," she continued, no longer in a pensive mood.

Her words flew naturally. I took a second look at her. There was no trace of feminineness.

To lose the pillar of the family and sacrifice her beloved children for the cause of the State and yet remain self-composed and not a bit undisturbed—can this be possible for a farmer's wife in a remote hamlet in mountainous Niigata, who is not a military man's wife? Her noble mind does compare with that of the Great Nanko.

Honestly, however, I could not quite understand why she could remain calm and ungrieved in the face of a sorrow so great.

The scene shifts from Tateyama City to the remote hamlet in Niigata, whither I went a few days later. I called at Mrs. Hoshino's house during her absence.

Leaving the train at Kawaguchi Station on the Joetsu Railway line, I walked about two and a half miles of a long winding mountain road.

On either side of the road I saw rice plants at their best. Every nook and corner of this hilly hamlet is under cultivation. Every dale and every vale is a sea of rice plants, dotted here and there with straw-roofed houses. They are all affluent households, proof enough that the industry and diligence of the inhabitants from generation to generation has enriched the hamlet and themselves. There are 86 households in this hamlet of Kisawa inhabited by 500 people. So the villagers are prolific.

Right in the middle of the hamlet stands Mrs. Hoshino's homestead. In addition to the three sons dedicated to the cause of the country, she still has two sons and three daughters. Her youngest son, Tsutomu, 17, is now in the Uchihara Young Men's Training Camp. So this "Mother of Japan" is a prolific mother.

At the house I met Mrs. Tose Hoshino, 38, widow of Yakichiro (Mrs. Hoshino Senior's first son). She is the mother of five. Two generations of the Hoshinos have been tilling the soil in this hamlet deep in the mountains of Niigata and contributing their mite toward the prosperity of Japan.

"Tose-san, I know you'll bring up your four sons as worthy successors to their father," I encouraged her.

"Yes, sir, I am determined," she replied in her decent Tosawa dialect, all her children surrounding her. They closely resemble their deceased father.

Taking leave of Tose-san, I went to the village National School, where I met an elderly gentleman by the name of Kamekichi Hoshino. He taught the three heroes when they were grammar school pupils.

"The Hoshinos were very wealthy until 150 years ago," he began as we sat together. "But they had been driven to dire poverty by Toyo-san's time. How hard she and her husband worked! It was by the sweat of their brows that they rehabilitated the family. The Hoshinos in olden times were 'shoya,' village headman or squire. Even now they are head of the 12 families bearing the same name."

Reason for Fortitude

I could now comprehend Mrs. Hoshino's fortitude. She is the descendant of a village headman or squire who in olden times, in case of an emergency, would lead the villagers in defense of the village and finally of the country.

"Toyo-san is of remarkable fortitude. As her sons came back successively in ashes, she would descend the snow-covered mountains to Kawaguchi Station. Cheerfully saluting her relatives and villagers, she showed not a trace of feminineness. At funerals she acquitted herself creditably as the head of the 12 families. No, it isn't artificial at all. That is inherent in her character. It has been running through the family."

A mother that weeps not, a mother that descends the snow-covered mountain to receive the ashes of her sons, a mother that is self-composed enough to serve the people attending her son's funerals—that is Mrs. Hoshino. Surely, she well compares with Masatsura Kusunoki's mother, I thought, as I listened to Mr. Kamekichi Hoshino's story.

I respect the hamlet of Tosawa. This year it was able to send out 700 bales of rice after feeding its inhabitants. The diligence of the villagers from generation to generation has made the hamlet a source of the nation's staple food supply. Besides, the hamlet boasts many a fighter in the country's cause.

I looked back again and again on this hamlet as I descended the mountain road on my way back. I recalled the scribble on the back of the small photograph the three heroes taken immediately after the outbreak of the China Affair. The scribble ran: "We are in super-emergency, quasi-wartime. We may be summoned at any moment. Taken August 17, 1937, at the instance of eldest brother Yakichiro. Yakichiro, Yaokichi, and Noboru."

In this brief scribble done in poor hand, I could read the infinite determination of the three heroes born of this "Mother of Japan."

Dusk was now falling on the modest hamlet of Tosawa—Tosawa which from generation to generation has inherited the true spirit of loyalty, which has given birth to many a loyal son of Nippon.

Silently did I carry my steps downward on the mountain road.

Eyes of the Navy

Eagle-eyed air-patrol units of the Imperial Navy have played an important part in the devastating offensive carried out by the fighting units.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry).

ROOSEVELT'S DEMAND FOR POWER ASSAILED

Bill for Economic Dictatorship Defies Constitution, Sho Saito Asserts

President Roosevelt's demand for dictatorial power to effect reform in the economic structure of America in the form of a bill presented to Congress is a flagrant case of self-contradiction and defiance of the democratic principles underlying the constitution of the country, asserts Sho Saito, in his article contributed to Wednesday's issue of the Yomiuri-Hochi entitled "America's Self-Contradiction." His article follows:

Up to the eighteenth century the troops of Europe were almost all composed of either mercenaries or volunteers. The numberless great battles fought in Europe in the past were all fought by them. When there were not enough soldiers, young men were taken from the streets and subjected to compulsory conscription. In fact the procedure was the same as that followed by the Chungking forces or the 8th Route army at present. The training was far from adequate, but none the less, seemed to have been usable at that time.

France Took Lead

However, when France was in a turmoil in the midst of revolutionary disturbance, the Powers of Europe combinedly intervened in the internal administrative affairs of the country and even went so far as to concentrate their great forces at the border regions of the country. At first France was at a loss what to do, but decided finally to mobilize its entire nation and therefore proclaimed a conscription law calling for the entire nation to be enlisted in the military service. What was organized was a patriotic army by mobilizing all the citizens, peasants and others and it was used for driving away the invading enemies. To be sure, it was this patriotic army that Napoleon Bonaparte utilized in reigning supreme over the whole of Europe in time to come.

Following suit, all the other Powers began adopting the conscription system. As a result, France no longer was able to remain unmolested by others. Even England, since the outbreak of the last World War, decided to adopt this system.

It is to be noted that the economic control which was brought into being prior to and after the outbreak of the current World War is assuming the same role taken by the conscription system a century and half ago.

The economic control, which has its inception in Germany and Italy and which is finding its completion in Japan and Manchoukuo, has been brought into being as the best possible means whereby to enable the Axis Powers, which are poor in materials, to overcome Britain, America, France, and the Soviet Union, which are proud of their abundant wealth in the world.

It is no time for laissez-faire economy, it is said.

Dictatorial Power

President Roosevelt is said to have boastfully declared, "we are fighting for the freedom of mankind as well as for democracy." But today America is confronted with the necessity of reforming its economic system. Otherwise, America would not be able to secure and consolidate the livelihood of its people, or accelerate its production of war supplies so as to carry on the current war effectively. And to put it into practice, he needs dictatorial power. It is understood that he is asking for this very power to be vested in him by Congress. This evidently is a suicide of democracy.

So far as America is concerned, its system and its customs of life are such that they will not permit such volte-face, and in order to effect it, it must first change its view of the world. For any haphazard attempt on the part of America to effect such decisive economic reform will rather lead it to its self-destruction. Herein lies America's self-contradiction and an indication of its retrogression.

Bombay Students Clash With Police

(Continued from Page 1)

without showing any sign of subsidence.

In addition to this, it is feared that the end of the monsoon season will present an advantageous condition for the anti-British movement of the Indians. Thus the political circles of Britain are very much worried over the future development of the Indian situation.

Under such circumstances, a part of the British authorities and the pro-British Indians have recently suggested that the Government release the Indian leaders of the National Congress Party who are now held in detention before the end of the monsoon season and also open an Indian-British negotiation.

These circles insist that the hostile sentiment prevalent among the Indians must be put out through the Anglo-Indian conference so that the Indians may cooperate with the British in the war efforts of the Allied nations.

The Indian Government, however, has so far shown no sign of changing its traditional policy of oppression, insisting that the same principle is just and proper. In spite of the fact that anti-British uprisings are daily occurring, the Government is announcing that the general situation in India is comparatively calm.

Thus, it is observed that the Indian Government will continue its policy of oppression against the Indian people in defiance of the turbulent condition prevalent all over India.

National Government Proposed

Domei

LISBON, September 24—Establishment of an Indian National Government in connection with the present crisis was proposed and discussed at the Council of State today by prominent members of the Council, including Sir Annepu Parashuram Patro, member of the Council from Bombay, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here.

The necessity of close cooperation between Congress Party and the Islam League was stressed by Sir Annepu. The latter recalled that Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the All-India Islam League, had agreed to postpone the solution of the Pakistan Movement until the war is over, if the Congress Party recognizes the participation of an equal number of Islamic members in the proposed Indian National Government, and said that all parties in India should accept M. Jinnah's proposal in order to overcome the present deadlock.

On the other hand, immediate establishment of an Indian National Government as the best solution for the present crisis was advocated by Mr. Dalal, who deprecated the weakening national defense through protracted internal political strife.

Japan-Reich Accord In Navy Operations Hailed by Germans

(Continued from Page 1)

tightening relations of the three countries concerned.

Tokyo: Give us some information regarding the Stalingrad situation.

Berlin: I can only say that the German attacks are being kept up with unabated fury against the city where every house is said to have been converted into defense positions for the Soviets. Overcoming all resistance, the Germans are gaining ground inch by inch. Though we cannot tell just when the city will fall, it is undeniable that the Soviets are losing ground step by step. Under the circumstances, the Germans are better positioned every day thereby drawing nearer to the complete reduction of the doomed city.

HOPEH COMMUNISTS EXECUTED BY LUNG

Self-Styled Governor Also Arrests 300 Chinese Reds For Propaganda Work

Domei

NANKING, September 25.—Evidence of a widening of the breach between Chungking and the Chinese Communists was received here today when it was reliably reported that Lung Ping-hsun, self-styled Governor of Hopeh Province, recently made a sweeping arrest of 300 Communists in the province and later executed 13 of them.

Discord between Chungking and the Communists has mounted steadily during the past months with frequent armed clashes taking place between the forces of the two regimes in Hupeh, Shantung, Hopeh and Shansi Provinces.

Reason for the summary execution of 13 Communists and the wholesale arrest of 300, the reports said, was due to the fact that Governor Lung discovered that Communists succeeded in smuggling themselves into the ranks of the Kuomintang forces and had been carrying on propaganda work.

It was learned, moreover, that a special petition dated September 22, and signed jointly by Governor Pung, Yen Hsi-shan, Fu Tso-i, Yang Ai-yuan, and other provincial leaders, was formally presented to the National Defense Council at Chungking requesting that drastic measures be taken to prevent Chinese Communists from carrying on propaganda work.

Dr. Chu Min-yi Says Visit Is Stimulant

(Continued from Page 1)

axis in the East Asiatic bloc, and I feel confident that without collaboration between the two countries, it will be impossible to realize stabilization in this sphere.

"I believe that apart from the goal mentioned by the Foreign Minister, the object of the war is to remove those obstacles that jeopardize closer ties between Japan and China, and to exterminate the causes which threw the whole of East Asia into the turmoils of war.

"Fortunately, collaboration between Japan and China is truly sound, and the two countries are marching hand-in-hand in constructing a common prosperity sphere.

"If our present return visit will contribute toward cementing our mutual relations, we shall be extremely happy."

Text of Nagai's Speech

In his address delivered at the National Public Hall at Nanking from 5 p.m., Friday, to appeal to the Chinese masses, Ryutaro Nagai, one of the three Special Envoys of Japan to China, stated that for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the three nations Japan, Manchoukuo and China should forge ahead hand-in-hand.

His address as reported by Yomiuri-Hochi follows:

"The aim of the War of Greater East Asia consists in the realization of a New World Order of co-existence and co-prosperity. In other words, the current war is being fought with a view to freeing the oppressed people from the yoke of aggressor nations and constructing a Greater East Asia of co-existence and co-prosperity. As its ultimate object, the War of Greater East Asia is being fought for the establishment of a New World Order based upon morality.

"At this time, it is most regrettable that in the interest of Anglo-American imperialism in East Asia, the tottering regime in Chungking does not realize the folly of quarrelling among brothers.

"The Chungking regime asserts that for the protection of Chinese independence it is fighting against Japan. However, as is clearly shown in the basic treaty concluded November 30, the year before last, Japan has no selfish ambition but to desire that China regenerate as a new independent State and the three nations of Japan, Manchoukuo and China by concluding an alliance on the basis of a spirit of joint defense, joint economy and joint culture, become a nucleus of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"It is nothing but contradiction on the part of the Chungking regime that it is fighting Japan whose national policy is in the protection of Chinese independence and that it is satisfied by playing a role of an advance guard for the United States and Britain, the most flagrant aggressors of not only China but the whole of East Asia.

"The three nations of Japan, Manchoukuo and China are a large combined family charged with the lofty mission of establishing a Greater East Asia hand-in-hand. Therefore, it is earnestly desired that the three nations forge ahead for the establishment of a Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia with a spirit of sharing the joys and hardships of the three nations."

Press Comments

Saturday, September 26

ASAHI—Axis Navies Join Hands
YOMIURI-HOCHI—Atlantic Advance of Imperial Navy
NICHI NICHI—Imperial Navy Advances to the Atlantic

Axis Navies Join Hands

ASAHI—It had early been anticipated that the Imperial Navy would be able to cooperate with the German and Italian Navies in the Indian or Pacific Ocean when the sea power of Japan extended to a certain point. According to a communique of the Imperial Headquarters yesterday, an Imperial naval force has advanced to the Atlantic and is now operating together with the German and Italian naval forces there. It is revealed that a Japanese submarine active in that area recently stopped at a German naval base in Europe and again headed for the Atlantic.

That a Japanese naval force is operating in waters where the Italo-German fleets are busy indicates that strategic contact between the Japanese and European Axis Navies has been established, marking a new phase in the current World War.

It is rumored that in correspondence with the activities of the Imperial Navy, a German naval force has begun to operate in the Indian Ocean. At any rate, with the Axis fleets working more and more in coordination, it is inevitable that the sea power of the enemy should gradually weaken.

We cannot help being moved by this splendid news, especially with the second anniversary of the conclusion of the German-Italian-Japanese Alliance Treaty falling tomorrow and considering the great significance of this new development on the World War situation as a whole.

Atlantic Advance of Imperial Navy

YOMIURI-HOCHI—An Imperial Naval Force has at last penetrated to the Atlantic to cooperate with the European Axis Navies.

At the time of European War I, the Japanese Navy, which was on the Franco-British side, sent a fleet across the Indian Ocean as far as the eastern Mediterranean and with Malta as the base aided the British fleet in maintaining the security of the Mediterranean. Its radius of operation, however, was confined to the Mediterranean and the Armistice came before it could demonstrate its prowess on the Atalntic. Now the Imperial Navy, after having wrested the sea power of the Pacific from the United States and of the Indian Ocean from the British, is pushing on to the Atlantic across thousands of miles of rough seas for an oceanic campaign on a most heroic scale. This is a fact of historic significance for our Navy.

While the United States is mobilizing its gigantic productive capacity in building warships and manufacturing arms and is frantically endeavoring to keep the lanes of communication on the Atlantic open between America and the British Isles, the Reich fleet up to mid-September has sunk 21,500,000 tons of Allied shipping, accounting for more than 800,000 tons in the first three weeks of September alone. And all this accomplished by the German Navy singlehanded. What must be the consequences of cooperation between this great Navy and the matchless and invincible Imperial Navy?

Just as a Japanese Naval Force appeared on the Atlantic, a German naval force has advanced to the Indian Ocean. We need not expatiate on the significance of close contact between the Eastern and Western Axis Navies. We cannot help a quickening of our heart-beats in contemplating on the fact that it has come at last, the shoulder-to-shoulder fighting with our allies against the foe.

The British unlawfully occupied French Madagascar in order to check the Japanese naval advance and to defend the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea but their plans have now been frustrated. We may well look forward to the results of the Atlantic operations of the Imperial Navy in respect of their influence on the long war counted on so much by the United States and Britain and especially in regard to the effect on the current war situaion. The appearance of a Japanese Naval Force on the Atlantic indeed must have been a bolt from the blue to the unwary Americans and British.

Imperial Navy Advances To the Atlantic

NICHI NICHI—That an Imperial Naval Force appeared on the Atlantic is a wonderful piece of news. The material strength of our Navy was less than that of the Anglo-American navies, yet what was the efficiency displayed by it at the very outset of the conflict? Not only has our Navy been able to show an amazing length of operating radius but without giving the enemy a breathing spell it smashed the main force of the United States Pacific Fleet, destroyed the main force of the British Far Eastern Fleet and occupied Guam and Wake. Within several months after that, it has placed under its control the entire oceanic area of Greater East Asia and extended its spearhead to the Aleutians to the northeast, Canada and the United States' west coast to the east, the Australian coast and the neighboring seas to the south, Ceylon and the coast of India to the west and near Madagascar to the southwest. The operational radius of our Navy is a source of wonder not only to our enemy but even to us.

What we have never expected is that an Imperial Naval Force should appear on the Atlantic. No doubt this news must have been the most uncanny among the unwelcome ones the peoples of the United States have been receiving so thick and fast.

Whereabouts is the spot at which a coup de grace is to be dealt Great Britain? The British are said to be looking forward to a Battle of the Atlantic in which they are to stake the life of the nation. Britain is a multi-headed monster but at the same time it used to be also a monster with many limbs. Each of these limbs has been cut by the navies of Germany, Italy and Japan, until the one that is stretched as far as the United States has become the sole important support of England. Once this member is severed from the trunk, the life of England will come to an end, as the British themselves admit. The Imperial Navy apparently is intending to participate in this decisive Battle of the Atlantic to cooperate with Germany and Italy.

These three Powers have obtained huge results from the tripartite pact they have observed in the War of Greater East Asia and now with the second anniversary of the conclusion of the pact falling tomorrow, we hear that contact has been established between the Japanese and the European Axis navies. The appearance of the Japanese naval force on the Atlantic cannot but make some concrete contribution to the Atlantic strategy of the Italo-German naval forces. The United States and Britain, which know too well the caliber of our Navy, are likely to watch for some new disaster to themselves with terrified fascination. The fact of German-Japanese contact on the Atlantic is of deep significance seen as a new symbol of the spirit animating the alliance pact.

Some years before the outbreak of the European War, the more intelligent Americans and Britishers publicly gave voice to a dread, which was that Germany, Italy and Japan, each should complete a new conception of the world, give expression to the demand for a new national world order and then should join forces and unite their demands and press on the United States and Britain for acceptance. The politicians of these countries, however, were induced not one whit by this dread to reflect on the course they were taking. Characterized by greed and shallow-mindedness, Anglo-American Imperialism sent its politicians, who are no better than its running dogs, on the errand of cajolery or threat, as the case may be, to Germany, Italy and Japan. The result was merely to unite the latter three in the demand for a new world order. Nay, the result was the China Affair, the European War and the Tripartite Pact.

And now, the greatest apprehension of the United States and Britain has come to pass. Japanese warships have appeared on the Indian Ocean and the Atlantic. Moreover, this forms but one step in the process of strategic contact between Japan and the European Axis. No doubt in the near future the three Powers will join hands in other parts of the globe. What a pleasant world this is growing to be for Britain and the United States!

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Pres. Wang Holds Talk With Envoys

(Continued from Page 1)

rived at the gate of the mausoleum of Confucius, where he was welcomed by elementary school pupils waving both the Japanese and Chinese flags.

As he proceeded to the main hall of the temple under the guidance of Chu Min-yi, Chinese Foreign Minister, and faced the mortuary tablet containing the golden characters, "Confucius the great saint and teacher," a harp sounded a trailing note. Amidst this solemn atmosphere, Baron Hiranuma bowed respectfully and burned incense. After donating a sum for the maintenance of the temple and taking a souvenir photograph, he looked with interest at the various novel harps and other musical instruments displayed in the main hall.

The temple is said to have been built by the founder of the Ming dynasty. It was by a strange chance that Baron Hiranuma, who has hitherto devoted much of his efforts to the reviving of Confucianism, should have come into contact with the spirit of Confucius in the Chinese capital.

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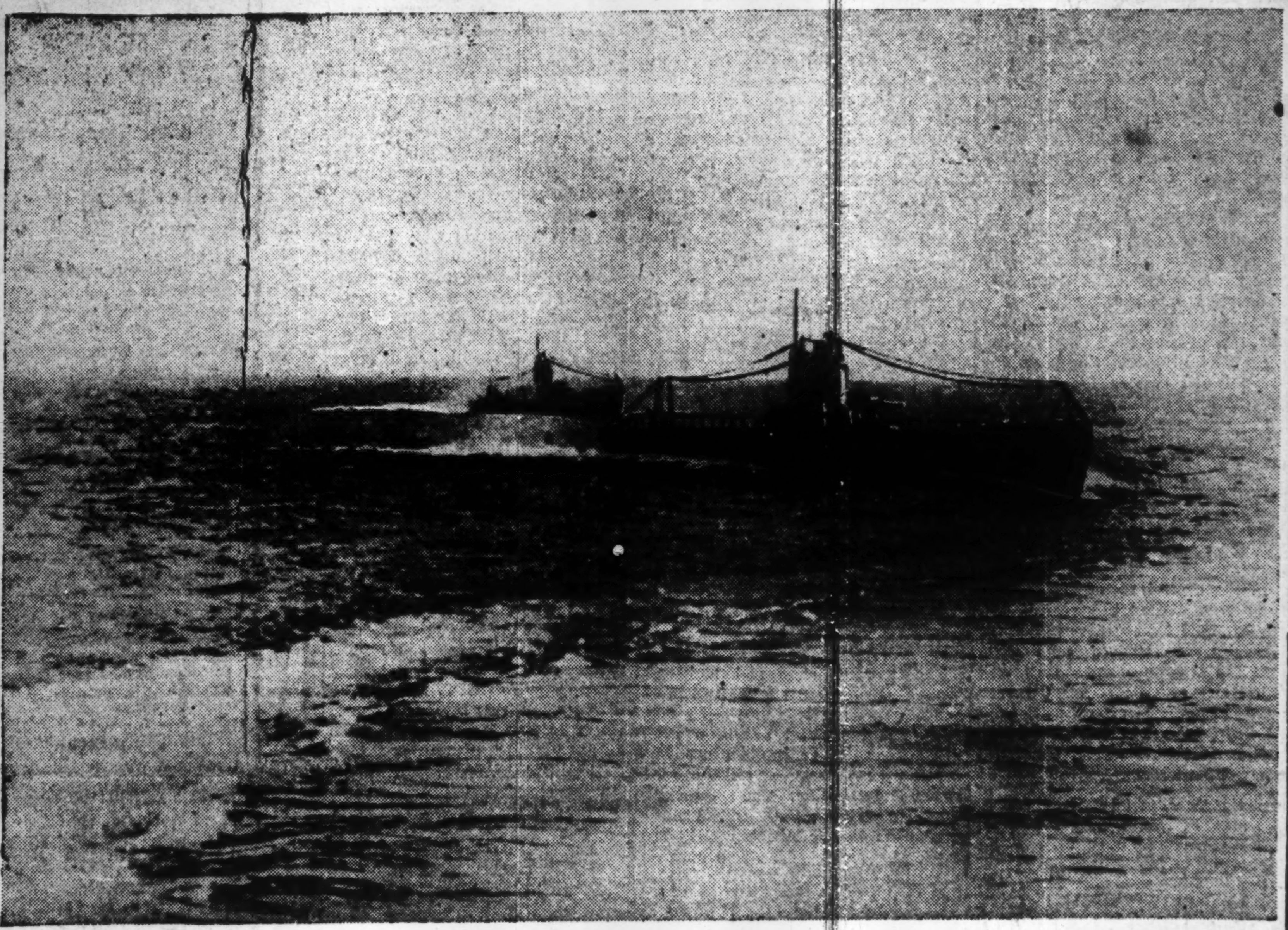
IMPERIAL NAVY EXTENDS OPERATIONS TO ATLANTIC

Nippon Undersea Craft Active in Distant Waters



The brilliant activities of Japanese submarines which have struck terror into enemy hearts over a tremendous area ranging from the coast of California to African waters, have been expanded even further to include the Atlantic Ocean. The above is one of the deadly units of the Imperial under-water forces. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

OPPORTUNITIES FOR SERVICE STRESSED BY PREMIER TOJO IN ADDRESS TO GRADUATES

2,000 Imperial University Graduating Students Hear Speech

DUTIES EMPHASIZED

Spirit, Constant Study, Health Given as Requisites for Future Success

In a speech addressed to the youths of the nation who are graduating this fall, Premier Hideki Tojo on Friday stressed the boundless opportunities and the tremendous future lying before them in the momentous task of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The speech was delivered before the 2,000 graduating students of Imperial University.

He emphasized that it was possible for Japan to have victory in this world only when his hearers and the rest of the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor were imbued through and through with the determination to fight to death for Japan's cause.

As he drew close to the end of his address, probably the first speech ever given by a Premier to the graduating students of any Imperial University, he outlined three things which he declared he expected all graduating university students to bear constantly in mind.

1. To make constant efforts to cultivate the true Japanese spirit.
2. To seek until death for knowledge which might be useful to the State.
3. To attend to the development of physical strength.

The graduation ceremony began at 9 a.m. in the auditorium of Tokyo Imperial University. At the side of Premier Tojo, close to the platform, was seated Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida.

All present joined in singing the Kimigayo at the outset of the exercises.

Then a ceremony was held in which diplomas were given to the graduating students by the various department heads.

Premier Tojo's address came after Vice-Admiral Yuzuru Hiraga, president of the university, had given his final instructions to the students and Education Minister Hashida had read a congratulatory message to them. Premier Tojo's speech was in substance as follows:

Text of Premier's Speech

"Under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, the Japanese Empire, by virtue of the superiority of officers and men of the Imperial Forces and the unity of the people behind the guns in demonstrating their total strength, is continuing the task of annihilating America and Britain on the one hand, and is driving straight ahead toward the stupendous work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"At this juncture you, full of vigor and hope, have completed the regular course of the Imperial University, with the prospect of going out into the world from tomorrow. This is a matter over which I share great pleasure with you from the point of view of the State.

"Many of your comrades are at this moment are sacrificing all in the firing lines. There are others who are employed in consolidating the home front. Some of your classmates have died heroically, and are now with those war heroes whose spirits are enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine.

"You have hitherto occupied yourselves with the training of body and mind, and have devoted yourselves to the acquirement of the fundamental knowledge of those departments of science which the best interests of the State require are developed to the fullest extent. Too, you are enjoying the special State protection grounded on the wish of His Majesty the Emperor to see that education is not neglected even in time of war, although the country is now in a war which has no parallel in the history of the world.

"The time long awaited by you has come. It is now time to sacrifice, if necessary, your very lives for the State, in return for the Imperial favors.

"Before long many of you will be found with swords, instead of pens, performing military duties as shields for the Sovereign.

"Others will remain at home, doing what is within your power for the Sovereign and State in the various branches of activity behind the guns in which you have a special technical knowledge.

War of Greater East Asia

"Let me point out to you that the War of Greater East Asia is a struggle which will decide the rise or fall of the nations in it.

"I find America and Britain making a serious effort to fight against us, having deceived themselves into thinking that the final victory will be theirs because of their material resources.

"On the other hand, the Japanese Empire, while using to the fullest extent the position of strategic superiority in which it has found itself since the beginning of the war, is doing all it can to bring to complete fruition the policy of concentrating the entire strength of the State on bringing about the submission of America and Britain. The real fighting has yet to be done by us.

"To bring the War of Greater East Asia to a conclusively satisfactory conclusion and establish on a firm footing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a task the magnitude of which is without example in the history of humanity.

"You, who are graduating from the Imperial University, are going to constitute the backbone of the nation which has the responsibility of bringing this great work to completion.

"World history has few examples of such fortunate men like you who have the prospect of playing important parts in the great world drama which is unfolding itself, with pride born out of their confidence in their ability to be of aid to the Throne in the work of completing this sacred work.

"There is an ancient Japanese which portrays the joy of the humble subjects of the Sovereign to have lived to see the day when all things under Heaven and Earth are in prosperity. I hope you will renew day after day the sense of the most profound feeling permeating this poem, so that the increased faith and strength will enable you to overcome the difficulties with which you will confront in the performance of your duties to the State.

Advice to Graduates

"I take occasion to say a few

(Continued on Page 2)

China Affair Medal To Be Given Civilians

A decree establishing a medal commemorating the China Affair will be issued today. The medal, the first to be cast in Japan to commemorate an affair, will be called Shina Jihen Kinensho. Made of bronze, the medal will be round in shape, measuring three centimeters in circumference. On the front side will be a design of a cherry flower. On the reverse side will be an inscription of the name by which the medal will be called. The cherry flower will be symbolic of the unity of the people in the China Affair. The medal will be awarded to civilians who rendered distinguished services in the Affair. For the officers and men who served with distinction in the Affair is the China Affair War Medal, Shina Jihen Jugun Kisho.

VATICAN PREPARING TO CONTACT NANKING

Will Establish Business Relations in View of Many Catholics in China

Domei

ROME, September 24.—It is understood from sources close to the Vatican, that the Vatican authorities are now preparing to establish business contact with the National Government of China, headed by President Wang Ching-wei, in view of the fact that a large percentage of Catholics in China are living within the territory of President Wang Ching-wei's Government.

According to the same information, either the representative of the Vatican in Peking, or someone under his jurisdiction is expected to take charge of maintaining the intended contact with Nanking.

In this connection, it is pointed out here, the Vatican is now in a difficult position as it is unable to extend formal recognition to the National Government at Nanking in view of the fact that it still maintains formal relations with the Chungking regime.

Accordingly, local observers are of the opinion that it would be going too far to regard the measure now being taken by the Vatican authorities as the first step toward formal recognition of the National Government.

Local sources, however, observe that the Vatican authorities and particularly Pope Pius XII, ardently desire to be associated with the New Order in East Asia, being positively inclined to support Japan's efforts to construct the Co-Prosperity Sphere of Greater East Asia.

Kamakura Reaches Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, September 25.—The Kamakura Maru, second Anglo-Japanese diplomatic exchange ship, arrived at the outer harbor of Shonan this afternoon with more than 800 repatriates including the former Japanese Minister to Australia, Tatsuo Kawai.

Army Establishes Regulations To Bolster Defense Structure

Home Front Further Strengthened by New Measure Calling for Recruiting of Reservists to Guard Against Possible Attacks

A definite and important step in the direction of making the national defense structure impregnable was taken when the Army enacted regulations providing for the recruiting of men for home defense, to be effective October 1. The new measure will be carried out to bring into full play the total strength of the nation.

The Imperial Forces were able to score unprecedentedly brilliant successes at the outset of the current War of Greater East Asia, but the war has still a long way to go and therefore it goes without saying that the national defense structure should be further strengthened. The Army authorities emphasized this point in their statement regarding the air raid drill held sometime ago. Believing it timely, the Army authorities have enacted regulations for drafting men as a concrete measure for the further strengthening of the national defense. Concerning this step, the authorities concerned made the following announcement on Friday:

"The enactment of the regulations for recruiting men for the further strengthening of the national defense has its purpose in bringing the total strength of the nation to the highest possible point so that the end in view may be attained. If the reservists in the different fields of activities on the home front should be confronted with an aerial raid by the enemy planes or with a surprise attack from sea by enemy forces, they are requested to rise in arms for the defense of their country. Formerly the recruiting of these home front warriors has been done on the basis of their permanent domicile, but the present regulations for their recruiting call for their service in the districts where they are actually residing.

"The regulations established by the military authorities are to be proclaimed today and will take effect beginning from October 1st this year. Not only the different Ministries of the Cabinet, but all the various Government as well as private organizations in the different localities are to cooperate in attaining the end in view when the regulations are put into effect. Thus with the regulations put into effect, all the soldiers on the reserve list will one and all be on the front lines for the defense of their country when the need arises."

IMPROVING JAVA HEALTH

Japanese Authorities to Create Many Medical Facilities

Domei

BATAVIA, September 24.—In order to raise the standard of health of the Javanese people, the Japanese administration authorities have decided to control and supervise health conditions in the entire island of Java.

Various medical facilities, including general hospitals, insane asylums, leper sanatoriums and medical research institutes, will be improved or newly established at various places in the island.

ANTI-INFLATION BILL PASSED

Goes to U.S. Senate for Final Action

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 24.—Attaching an important amendment permitting the rise in prices of agricultural products, the United States House of Representatives last night passed the Roosevelt-sponsored anti-inflation bill by a vote of 230 to 96. The bill was immediately referred to the Senate, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

BOEING B-17 DOWNED BY JAPANESE PLANE

Nippon Navy Bomber Scores Win Over 'Flying Fortress' in Spectacular Air Duel

Domei

AT A JAPANESE AIR BASE, September 25.—In a combat between a Japanese naval patrol bomber and an American Flying Fortress, the first encounter of its kind reported so far in the current war, the American plane was shot down in flames after a long running fight, it was learned here today.

The engagement, it was learned, took place on September 9 when a Japanese plane flying on patrol duty ran into a Boeing B-17 somewhere over the tropic sea. The Japanese craft engaged the enemy immediately.

The Boeing, seeing that the Japanese plane was a flying boat, bore in eagerly to attack, the report said. It added, however, that the Japanese plane turned out to be more than a match for the Flying Fortress and outmaneuvered the Amercian craft at every stage of the battle.

As neither of the combatants was a fighter plane, the report said, there was no fancy flying, but the fight was carried out more or less at long range, each maneuvering for position and getting in a few rounds before the other could return fire effectively.

The long running fight ended, the report said, when the Flying Fortress finally broke into flames after being repeatedly hit in vital spots by the accurate Japanese fire. However, the report concluded, the Japanese plane returned to its base riddled with bullet holes attesting to the bitterness of the fight.

Wilson Arrives in Baghdad

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, the newly-appointed commander of the British forces in Iran and Iraq arrived at Baghdad today, according to a Baghdad dispatch received here today.

Joint Action With Axis Forces Revealed in Announcement

NAZIS NEAR INDIA

An epoch-making announcement was issued by the Imperial Headquarters Friday, when it was made known to the public that Japanese submarines have already extended their sphere of activities to the Atlantic. For 10 months following the start of the War of Greater East Asia, Japanese Naval Forces have been active in a spectacular manner in the Pacific, Indian Ocean, North Pacific and South Australia with the result that a great number of enemy warships have been sent to the bottom, thus enabling the Japanese Navy to secure complete control over a vast expanse of waters.

Now, the Imperial Headquarters' announcement says, part of the Japanese Naval Forces has turned its operations to the Atlantic and one of the Japanese submarines has recently called at a German naval base.

The Imperial Headquarters' announcement issued at 4:30 p.m. Friday follows:

"1. **Part of the Japanese Naval Forces has launched out into the Atlantic and is now engaged in joint operations with the Axis navies.**

"2. **The present operations by the Imperial Navy in Germany's area of operations in the Atlantic, along with the activities of part of the German naval forces in the Indian Ocean, are of great significance to the joint operations by the Axis navies.**

"3. **One of the Japanese submarines operating in the Atlantic has recently called at a German naval base in Europe and has again left for the operational sea area."**

JAPANESE SUBMARINE REACHES GERMAN BASE

Collaboration between the Japanese and the Axis Navies actually came to be realized when a Japanese submarine entered a certain German naval base amid an impressive welcome accorded by both the Japanese and German authorities concerned. The scene is vividly described in a Berlin dispatch, dated Thursday, to Domei.

At a certain German naval base Commander Doenitz of the German submarine fleet and other authorities, Japanese and German, were on the wharf in large numbers, waiting with craned necks for the arrival into a European naval port of a Japanese submarine. The Japanese "Iron Whale" presented its imposing appearance in the offing at the appointed time, punctual to the minute, and quietly glided into the port, piloted by German warships that were on guard.

The faded paint on the bridge testified to several months of severe fighting in the wide ocean, but a true fighting spirit was reflected on the countenance of every member of the crew. Though modern and stream-lined in style, the ship represented the true spirit of the Samurai.

Warm Welcome Accorded

Commander Doenitz and other officers and men of the German navy and girls with bouquets in their arms crowded the wharf exactly as they would when welcoming back a German man-of-war. The German naval band struck up. The whole crew of the Japanese submarine in brand new overalls were lined up on the deck. Showing no trace of excitement over entering a port of an allied country after several months of fighting, they were calm and composed as if they had come back from a day's maneuvers.

The Captain's sharp orders broke the air. As if electrified, two or three bluejackets went into swift action on the deck. A hawser was thrown to the wharf across a distance of several score meters to be gripped by German bluejackets waiting on the pier.

"Splendid," Admiral Doenitz ejaculated in praise of the action. He, as a Commander-in-Chief, fully aware of the difficulty of training men, must have perceived that the Japanese Navy is well trained even to such a detail.

"Glad to welcome the brave fighters of our allied country," Admiral Doenitz greeted our officers and men as he finished a review of the crew, from the Captain down, lined up on deck.

Admiral Doenitz was then shown over the submarine. Surprised at the orderly interiors of the ship after a long voyage, Admiral Doenitz repeatedly said, "How orderly!"

Crew Full of Energy

Despite several months' operations, the crew, according to the surgeon's physical examination, have gained in weight on the average. Their cheeks rosy, the crew were overflowing with energy, but while on board ship they were all disciplined. Once at the welcome meeting, our bluejackets radiated cheer as if they were different men, to the surprise of their German comrades-at-arms.

The language barrier was as nothing. Sharing common hardships, the Japanese and German fighters soon understood each other perfectly. They were in jovial conversation as to how the U.S. aircraft-carrier Lexington was sunk or how the British aircraft carrier Ark Royal was sent to Davy Jones's Locker and so on. "The American-British navies are nothing," the elated Japanese and German comrades said to each other.

After X X days' stay, during which the Japanese submarine fully testified to the fact that the Japanese Navy does not neglect severe training even for a single day, and leaving their German comrades in round-eyed wonder at the true mettle of the Japanese Navy, our "Giant Whale" sallied forth to a new field of operations on the wide ocean, saying: "Let's meet again on the sea."

RULE AID COUNCIL TO CONVENE TODAY

Stabilization of National Livelihood to Be Mooted During 4-Day Session

The third conference of the Central Cooperative Council of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association will be opened today in the Greater East Asia Kaikan to continue in session for four days. The main topic to be discussed in the conference will be the stabilization of national livelihood and the 220 members of the Council, who will represent the 100,000,000 people of Japan, will give their deepest thought to the problem.

Those to speak in the general meeting of the conference on the first day will include Konosuke Mitsui and 18 others. Konosuke Mitsui, who will be the first to take the floor, will speak on the topic, "The Way of the Gods, How to Practise It and Its Order." All the others will speak on topics centering on the national livelihood.

The conference is the first one to be held since the reorganization of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and therefore every effort has been made to see that it will prove successful. The great hall on the fourth floor of the building, where the conference is to be held, has been re-arranged as a place for holding the conference, and the 220 seats for the conferees will be placed in three rows in the shape of the Japanese letter "ko." The chairman's seat has been placed in front of the platform, while the seats for the Government officials have been arranged on the left and those for members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association on the right side of the Council members' seats, respectively.

Today, with the opening of the conference all the Ministers of the Cabinet will be present. Auditors will also be admitted today and directed to the auditors' seats set aside for them.

The number of different bills to be submitted to the conference by the members of the Central Cooperative Council will be 170. In the plenary session of today and tomorrow's conference, 40 of the members will explain their respective topics for ten minutes. The bills will be such as those providing for "Economy on the Use of Shipping," "Consumption of Unhulled Rice by the Nation a Necessity," and others which have a bearing on national livelihood.

Opportunities Stressed For Service to State

(Continued from Page 1)

things which have been on my mind, and which I want you to bear in mind when you are in the world.

"In the first place, I expect you to make a special effort to cultivate the true Japanese spirit. A man inspired by the genuine Japanese spirit is one who has a complete knowledge of the national polity which is grounded on the Way of the Gods and is ready to sacrifice his life for the Sovereign and State.

"There is another quality which men in responsible positions in the country are expected to possess. I want every one of you, who is destined to be leaders of the nation in the future, to train yourselves so that you may be of a calm nature at all times.

"In the second place, I want you not to make the mistake of thinking that you have possessed yourselves of all that you have to learn in the matter of science. I hope that you will manage to display until death the same degree of interest in science which you showed while you were at the university.

"Lastly, when you are out of school, you are asked to show a keen interest in the promotion of your physical welfare. A really strong body, along with a superior mind and a strong will, is needed to make a true man."

Tananarive's Fall Admitted

Domei

VICHY, September 24.—The Vichy Government officially announced that the British forces have occupied Tananarive, the capital of Madagascar Island.

Chekiang Plans Campaign

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, September 25.—The Rural Pacification Commission has instructed Fu Shih-yueh, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government, to make preparations for launching the second stage rural pacification on October 10.

Kiangsu Eases Traveling

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, September 25.—The Kiangsu Provincial Blockade Administration has published new regulations governing the traveling of respectable citizens to and from blockaded rural pacification areas.

Nazi Forces Smash Red Resistance And Take Key Point in Stalingrad

Red Citadel Being Heavily Pounded by German Guns—Soviet Artillery Units Reply to Fire From Opposite Bank of Volga

Domei

BERLIN, September 24.—Despite strong counter-measures by Soviet defenders, German forces yesterday secured a key point in the central part of Stalingrad, according to a dispatch from the front received here today.

German heavy guns are pounding the city, while Red heavy artillery units are shelling the German positions from a point on the opposite bank of the Volga River.

Meanwhile, in the Terek Sector, repulsing the dogged resistance of Soviet troops, German forces are now steadily expanding their front line toward the north of Ordjonikidze in preparation for a frontal attack upon Grozny.

Situation Erratic

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 22.—The Stalingrad situation has been erratic for the past day or two. As both the German and Soviet front lines are criss-crossed like saw-teeth, the Germans are prevented from using airplanes and tanks on a large scale.

Soviet regular troops are placed in northern Stalingrad, while student corps, Volga boatmen's corps and ordinary citizens are defending the southern and western parts of the city.

In the daytime, German and Soviet tank corps, unable to budge, are fighting at a colliding distance, and a mechanized street fighting unprecedented in the annals of war is developing. Bayonets, hand-grenades and small-type flame throwers are now the principal weapons for both sides.

At night German and Soviet soldiers, clearly reflected in furious flames and in several thousand star shells, are seen hurling hand-grenades at each other at distances of 10 and 20 meters.

On September 19 and 20 it seemed that the climax was reached in the Stalingrad situation, but it is difficult to predict the time of the fall of Stalingrad, unless Germany changes its offensive strategy.

From the way the defenders are resisting, it would appear that whole fortress-smashing strategy such as was applied against Sebastpol is necessary.

Severe Battle Continues

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, September 23.—Bloody fighting is still being staged at several points in Stalingrad between the German and Soviet forces. The Germans have opened furious attacks from the western and northern suburbs, and a severe German-Soviet struggle for several streets and houses is in progress.

According to an announcement by the Soviet Board of Information, German infantry units protected by 100 tanks pushed back the Soviets and succeeded in capturing several streets. The Germans have also attempted fierce attacks on sectors northwest of Stalingrad.

Nazis Take Fortified Zone

Domei

BERLIN, September 24.—The German forces on September 23 captured a strongly fortified and stubbornly defended Soviet mountain position in northwestern Caucasus, the German High Command announced today.

The Luftwaffe, on the other hand, concentrated its bombing attacks on Tuapse harbor, setting afire a large enemy freighter and seriously damaging a merchant vessel and a patrol boat in coastal waters, the announcement said.

The city of Prishibskaya, on the Terek River, was captured by the German forces after severe fighting, the announcement added.

The High Command also declared that the street fighting in Stalingrad is continuing with undiminished fury, adding that 34 Soviet tanks were destroyed in the course of a Soviet counter-attack from the north.

In the central sector German attacks were successfully carried out, while Soviet counter-attacks at Rhzev were repulsed each time, said the announcement.

In the northern sector Germans continued their advance to the south of Lake Ladoga, despite desperate Soviet resistance, concluded the announcement.

1,000 INDIANS CLASH WITH BRITISH POLICE

Bomb Explodes in Train in Bombay—All Schools Are Ordered Closed

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—About 1,000 Indians armed with spears and home-made bombs today clashed with the British police at Nawabganj, 250 kilometers northeast of Dacca, in Bengal Province, resulting in the death of one and injuries to several others, according to a report reaching here from Bombay.

In Bombay, meanwhile, 30 Indians have been arrested and several British policemen were wounded in connection with an anti-British demonstration staged by the Congress members. A bomb explosion was reported in a train at Bombay.

All Schools Closed

Because of the current uneasiness prevailing in Bombay, the local government has asked the closure of all schools for the time being, it was reported.

A number of British officers were killed in the United Provinces by infuriated Indians as the anti-British demonstrations grew in size and effectiveness, it was reported today by a government representative at the executive meeting of the Indian Government Judicial department, according to a New Delhi dispatch received here.

It was reported further that two additional British officers were killed while on duty preparing for the construction of a new air-field.

Meanwhile, members of a British plane who after machine-gunning a crowd of Indian demonstrators, were forced to land at an Indian village, were attacked by the Indian populace. A rescue squad is said to have been quickly dispatched to the scene which in turn felt the wrath of the Indians, who killed one officer and four soldiers, it was also reported.

Time-Bomb Explosion

Two Indians were killed and two others seriously injured at New Delhi Station today while they were attempting to remove a time-bomb left within the station compounds, according to dispatches from New Delhi.

The bomb exploded as it was being moved to a safer place, it is reported.

SAIGON TO DISPLAY JAPANESE EXHIBITS

Products of Industrial and Cultural Activities to Be Shown in December

Domei

SAIGON, September 24.—Tentatively accepting the invitation by the Government-General of French Indo-China to participate in the exhibition here in December, the Japanese authorities are planning to send exhibits of typical high grade products to demonstrate the unobstructed industrial and cultural progress of Japan under the War of Greater East Asia.

The proposed exhibition which will be held under the sponsorship of the Government-General for one month beginning December 20 is to be on far larger scale than the sample market opened last year at Hanoi, the exhibition grounds covering 100,000 square meters, with 32 separate display halls.

The Japanese department in the exhibition will cover 3,000 square meters in the center of the grounds, and will exhibit models of products of heavy industries such as aircraft, steamships, locomotives and electric cars, in addition to special photographs, textile goods, and various art objects.

Instead of individual firms being allowed to send exhibits at their own choice as was the case heretofore, the Foreign Trade Control Society will be authorized to nominate participating firms in different industries.

CHANGES ARE MADE IN MILITARY ORDER

New System to Be Effective for Services Rendered Since December 8, 1941

By Imperial Decree changes have been proclaimed today in the system of the Order of the Golden Kite. The change will be effective for those who will be decorated for meritorious services rendered since December 8, 1941. The major change that has been brought about makes it possible for non-commissioned officers to receive the fourth class Order and privates to receive the fifth class Order when they serve with supreme merit. The new change makes it possible for all ranks, when they receive the Order for the second time, to receive the highest class Order attainable to that rank.

By the new change three classes of the order have been made attainable by each rank, the highest class attainable by each rank has been raised one class, and a second decoration of the same class has been made possible to those who deserve such a distinction. Generals and Admirals who are decorated with the Order of the Golden Kite for the first time may now receive the third Order, field officers and commanders may receive the fourth class Order, officers below major and lieutenant-commander the fifth class, non-commissioned officers and petty officers the sixth class, and privates and sailors the seventh class. The highest class attainable by field officers and commanders has been made the second class for those below major and lieutenant-commander the third class, for non-commissioned officers and petty officers the fourth class, and for privates and sailors the fifth class. Those who serve with supreme merit and those who serve with distinguished merit in important posts may now be granted the highest class attainable by that rank without advancing gradually through the intermediate classes.

The present change has been brought about by the supreme heroism of the Hero-Gods and other officers and men, and has been put into effect so that more can bask in the Imperial Graces by their work in the Holy Mission. The system of the Order of the Golden Kite was established by the Emperor Meiji in the 23rd year of Meiji (1889) on Kigen-setsu (Empire Foundation Day), and in the 27th year of Meiji (1893) the system of annuities was inaugurated. The Order was first granted in the Sino-Japanese War and in every conflict thereafter officers and men who have served with great merit have been honored by the decoration. In April in the thirteenth year of Showa (1938) non-commissioned officers and petty officers, who, until that time were able, at the first decoration, to receive the seventh class Order of the Golden Kite, were made qualified to receive the sixth class. With the grant of the Order for meritorious services in the China Affair the system of annuities was changed to a single Imperial grant.

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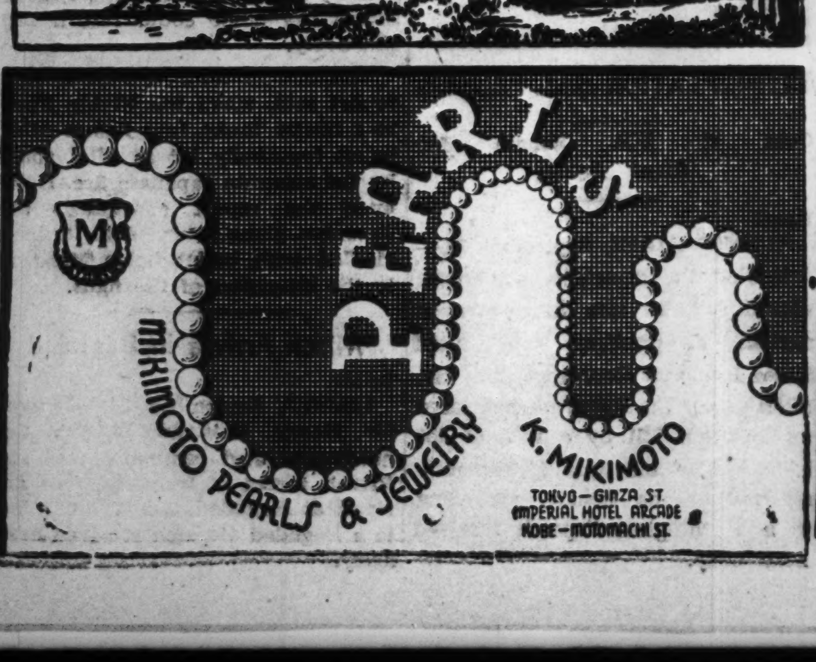

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, September 26, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Navy's Joint Action

CHUGAI—With Japan's declaration of war on America and Britain, the second European War became a completely world-wide affair. This development brought about a situation in which strategically and politically the operations of the Axis Powers in Europe came to have connection with those in East Asia. Germany and Italy in Europe and Japan in East Asia have had great difficulties to contend with, before they can be in a position to pool their military forces and carry out operations over Europe and East Asia.

According to the announcement of the Imperial Headquarters on September 25, a part of the Imperial Naval Force has advanced to the Axis war zone in the Atlantic and is working destruction in close collaboration with the German Navy. This means that over and over again the Imperial Navy has achieved results which will adorn a page in the world history of sea warfare. There is no doubt that the success of the Axis plan for joint action between their navies over Europe and East Asia means a strengthening of the military position of Germany in a substantial way, and for America and Britain the development of a serious menace to them. It is easy to see that the plan of America and Britain for joint action against the Axis Powers will be upset by this demonstration of unity of action between Japan and Germany. A day will surely come before long when joint action among the Axis navies, skilfully carried out, will strike terror into the ranks of our enemies.

Cooperative Conference Filled With Spirit of Sure Victory

ASAHI—The third conference of the Central Cooperative Council is to begin from today and will continue for four days. The number of bills presented by the 220 representatives of their respective districts announced on August 27 is said to be 167 in all, and this number alone is enough to indicate the enthusiasm entertained by the conferees who are to meet in the present conference. The scope of the bills is divided into six categories including those of thought education, national organization, general economy, agricultural and marine production, national livelihood and scientific research. In fact they include all the bills necessary for the complete readjustment of the home front.

The new members of the Central Cooperative Council who are to attend the conference include 67 of 106 of those who are reputed to be authorities representing their respective circles. All these new representatives are expected to confer with the experienced representatives of the previous conference and to exert their utmost efforts in giving their due thought to the various bills to be submitted to the conference in the hope that the end in view may be attained. Under the circumstances, no doubt the best of results are expected to be achieved in the conference which is to open today and to continue for four days.

LEADING CHINESE ACTOR WILL ENTERTAIN ENVOYS

Special Nippon Ambassadors to Nanking to Be Guests of Culture Body

Domei

NANKING, September 24.—The Japan-China Culture Association will entertain the Japanese Goodwill Mission composed of Special Ambassadors Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita, Ryutaro Nagai and others with performances of famous Chinese plays by Mei Lang-fang, the foremost Chinese actor. Other famous Chinese shows and music will also be performed on the occasion, it was learned here.

It was also reported that the Association will sponsor lecture meetings by Special Envoys Hachiro Arita and Ryutaro Nagai.

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U.S. PEOPLE LOSING FAITH IN OWN NAVY

Public Mind Is Disturbed by Latest Feats of Imperial Forces Off Aleutians

Domei

LISBON, September 24.—The irreparable damage inflicted on a United States A-class cruiser of the Northampton type and the sinking of two submarines in Aleutian waters by the Japanese Naval Forces have again confirmed to the American people the undeniable fact that Japan has complete control of the waters off the Aleutian Islands, shaking the American people's confidence in the reassuring reports regarding the activities of the United States Navy in that area, reports received here yesterday revealed.

Commenting on the bombing of Oregon by a Japanese plane, Representative Homer D. Angell, Republican from Oregon, declared in the House of Representatives that unless Japan is driven out of the Aleutians, the American Continent will be under the constant menace of Japanese attacks. This admission has revealed the ineffectiveness of American counter-attacks against the Japanese occupied islands, the reports stated.

New Foreign Chief Sees Ambassadors Stationed in Tokyo

Masayuki Tani, newly-appointed Foreign Minister, beginning 2 p.m. Friday received members of the foreign diplomatic corps of the ambassadorial rank at the Foreign Office. Mr. Tani separately received French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry, German Ambassador, General Eugen Ott, Turkish Ambassador Ferid Tek, Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli, Manchoukuoan Ambassador Li Shao-keng, Thai Ambassador Direck Jaiyanama and Soviet Ambassador Yakov Malik in the order named. The reception ended at 4 p.m.

Manchou Officials Arrive

A group of seven Manchoukuoan prefectural officials including five prefectural governors, arrived in Kobe Friday morning and immediately entrained from Sannomiya Station for Osaka. The party is scheduled to make a month's inspection trip through Japan and will visit Tokyo and other principal cities and leading industrial centers.

Miyakawa Leaves Kuibishev

Domei

KUIBISHEV, September 24.—Funao Miyakawa, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy here, who was recently recalled by the Japanese Foreign Office, left here for Tokyo at 3 p.m. today. Mr. Miyakawa is scheduled to arrive at Manchuli on October 3, it is understood.

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Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1. The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:
   Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
   Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
   Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
   Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
   Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
   Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
   Ki Kimura, writer
   Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

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SUMATRA NATIVES ASSIST JAPANESE

Strange Customs of Achin Tribe Described by Reporter Who Visited Interior

Hearty cooperation is being offered to the Japanese Army by the Achin tribe, of north-western Sumatra, according to a dispatch by a Domei reporter in Medan. His account on the historical and sociological conditions of the natives follows:

Throughout Sumatra there are some 26 different tribes, all with their own customs and peculiarities. The best known among them is the Achin tribe, mainly because of its persistent resistance against the Dutch in the battle of Achin.

Achin Province, populated by some 900,000 Achins, is approximately the size of Kyushu in Japan. As it is situated midway between the east and the west, there has been an influx of nationalities such as the Indians, Arabs, and Malayans. With the exception of a few mountain dwellers, most of the Achin tribe, at present, are of half-blood.

Drove to Kuta Raja

In order to witness the actual life of the Achin tribe inhabiting the mountainous regions, I drove from Medan to Kuta Raja, capital of Achin Province, a distance of some 00 kilometers, then through the mountain ranges of Bukit Barisom.

About 120 kilometers from Medan, on the eastern boundary of the province, is the town of Kuala. Rubber plantations border the asphalt highway leading to the town. Here, I noticed the influence of Eastern civilization, but as soon as the boundary was crossed, the people's appearance bore evidences of native peculiarities. Topped with black hats and wearing bright-colored sarongs with white blouses, the costumes of the Achin people were similar to the Indonesians. Carrying swords in the manner of their forefathers, their countenances radiated with a dauntless, daring spirit, giving me a feeling of awe and fear.

My automobile sped on north following the railway. These Dutch-built lines cover a distance of about 00 kilometers. During the battle of Achin, the Dutch reportedly imported some 10,000 fierce Africans into Sumatra to fight against the Achins. To facilitate transportation for this battle, the Dutch constructed these railways. At present, these old lines are being utilized for the transportation of passengers and wartime materials.

Achins Defeated

In 1872, a Dutch army was formed for the subjugation of the Achin tribe. The King and the people of Achin bravely defended themselves but their primitive weapons were no match for the modern Dutch war machinery. Two years later, in 1874, the capital was seized and the Dutch national flag was hoisted in the city of Kuta Raja. However, the gallant Achin people continued their resistance and it was not until 1930 that they finally formally surrendered. Most of the Achin soldiers who participated in the resistance were either punished with death or exiled to some other islands.

Achin Province is known for its rice production and the raising of live-stock. Long stretches of rice fields in the neighborhood of Segli, on the northern coast, presented a scene similar to the agrarian villages in Japan. Being harvest time, I saw many women and children working diligently in the fields, while the men conversed in groups on the streets. Here buffaloes, cows, and goats were raised on a large scale. It was surprising to witness some 50 or so cows crossing the highway and railroads at leisure while the trains stopped to make passage for the flock.

Town Resembles Japanese Resorts

Segli, with a population of 3,000, is a cheerful looking town, resembling Japanese seaside resorts. Through the whole of Achin Province, this is the only place inhabited by the intelligentsia. There is a magnificent building in this town, the former residence of the Dutch Assistant Commissioner, which is now being used as the official residence of the chief officer of the Japanese Military Administration's branch office. The Assistant Commissioner is said to have been assassinated by Achin rioters just before the landing of the Japanese Forces.

From Segli I had to cross the Bukit Barisom ranges. These ranges consist of active volcanoes and consequently are blessed with hot springs, but I was informed that the natives were not fond of bathing. After travelling up and down the steep, mountainous regions, I reached a plateau, some 1,000 kilometers above sea level. Here I found a small hut, which was frequented by elephants in the evening. "Sansuiso," as the hut is called, is now used as a resting place for travellers.

Official Assassinated

Going further north, I saw a white-walled residence of a certain Dutch official who was assassinated by a small, sharpeyed Achin whose grandfather and father had fought against the Dutch throughout their lives.

I reached a place where outstretched below me, were the red-roofed houses and the blue waters of the Indian Sea. Going further, I came to the quiet and refined town of Kuta Raja, the old capital. In the central part of the town, I saw old Mohammedan temples, a stone balcony, built in the premises of the King's palace, and many other old buildings which plainly told the tales of the glorious past.

The Achins, living in the town and its vicinity are fearless. I was told that in former days they owned a great fleet which dominated the seas of the Malacca Strait.

On the way back to Medan I headed for Takegon, the last hiding place of the Dutch soldiers after they were defeated by the Japanese Forces. Driving along a narrow, winding path on a precipitous cliff, bordered by jungle growth, I saw bridges and cliffs demolished by bombs. Looking back, I could see the tranquil waters of the Malacca Strait. As I drove pass coffee plantations, I was given a scare by the incessant gibbering of hundreds of monkeys.

Cool as Japanese Autumn

After a four hours' drive from Kuta Raja, I arrived at Takegon, on the side of Lake Tawal, about 5,000 feet above sea level. Here, it is as cool as the autumn days in Japan. The town of Takegon is inhabited by Indonesians, Chinese and Arabians, numbering close to 2,300.

The Gayo tribe, with a population of some 25,000, does not make its habitat in towns but by the lakeside or in the mountains. Its society is based on the family system. The tribe is organized into numerous hamlets which consist of 10 to 30 households. In one household, 10 families may be seen living together. The members of a hamlet are usually related by blood.

The hamlet I visited, consisting of 15 households and some 200 people, was located on a hillside near the lake. This was separated from the others by bamboo hedges. On the north and south of the hamlet, there were entrances which were just wide enough for one to enter. In the center of the hamlet, there was an open space for the convenience of the villagers. The houses were built in two lines, each facing the east. As all of these homes were constructed 10 feet off the ground, ladders were used to go in and out. Logs were utilized for pillars, and trees, resembling coconut trees, were used on the roofs and walls. Their homes have hardly any furniture.

House Has 28 People

The largest house in the hamlet was inhabited by 28 people. The house was divided into three sections, the left, for the women, the middle, used as a bedroom, and the right, for the men. Each room, with the exception of the middle, was equipped with five hearths. The women's room is used for meals, family gatherings, and other everyday things, while the men's room is used only on special occasions, such as receptions and wedding ceremonies. People living in the same house are called "members of the hearth."

In every hamlet there are two extra buildings, the young men's house and the young women's house. Unmarried boys, between the ages of 12 to 22, occupy the former, while girls, from the ages of 9 to 18, use the latter as their sleeping quarters. Relations between men and women are strictly observed. If a boy takes liberty with a girl, the boy's father must compensate for his son's misconduct by presenting a cow, chicken, and some money to the girl's mother, while the boy is forced to stand on the street to be punished by the villagers.

Wedding Custom Costly

The natives have a peculiar custom. A bridegroom must present valuable jewels and expensive gifts to his bride and her parents. For this reason a wedding is often postponed for three or four years after the engagement in order to enable the prospective groom to earn enough to afford these presents.

The wedding ceremony is conducted for five successive days. A fire is made in the evenings and everyone enjoys a hilarious time, beating drums, playing flutes, and ringing bells.

Indonesian in origin, the costumes of the Gayo trive are like those of other Achin people. Having lived in the mountains, separated from civilization, their standard of living is extremely low and their mentality is hardly developed. Rice is grown and stored in a rice-granary. The people never endeavor to better themselves, and are entirely satisfied if they are able to catch enough fish for that day. They are uncouth and slovenly in their appearance.

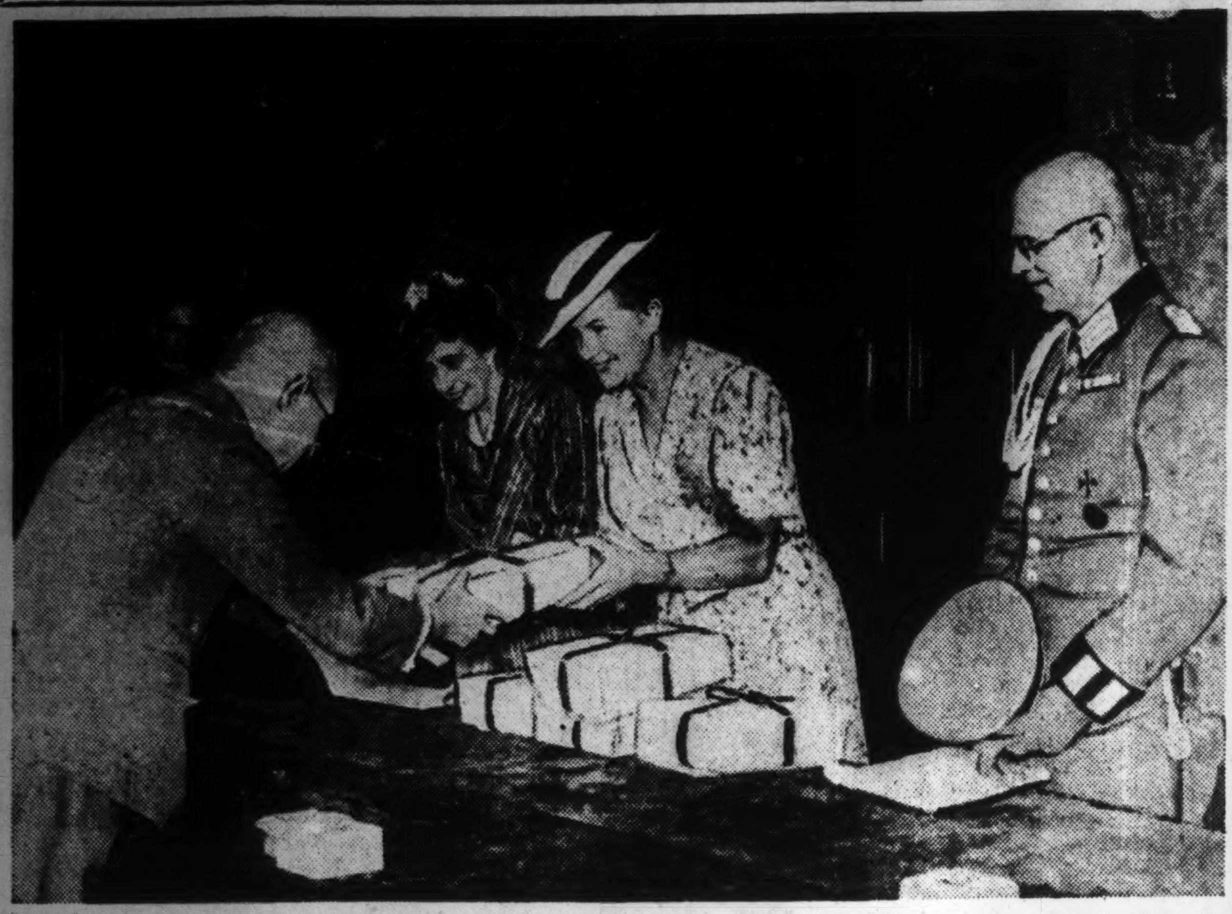
There was a time, some hundred years ago, when other tribes paid homage and tribute. However, being driven back into the mountains, they are now living very simple and primitive lives, entirely untouched by modern civilization.

Pro-Japanese Atmosphere Evident

A pro-Japanese atmosphere prevails and the respect and trust of the people in the Japanese cannot be over-estimated. As soon as the news of the landing of the Japanese Army was received, the people organized voluntary corps who were willing to sacrifice their lives. At great risk certain corps captured railway facilities while others protected bridges from destruction by digging out hidden dynamite. The Achin people expressed their friendship and goodwill by welcoming the Japanese soldiers with shouts of joy and by waving flags of the Rising Sun. Unfortunately, many Achins were killed in their attempt to fight off the Dutch, and the Japanese Military Administration is now considering the founding of a memorial tower for these brave natives.

Fully understanding the true intent of Japan, and the important meaning of the current war, the Achins are offering their untiring services and cooperation for the construction of Greater East Asia under the sincere guidance of the Japanese Military Administration.

For Wounded Soldiers



One hundred albums containing photographic pictures of German scenery were presented to the wounded Japanese soldiers in hospitals by the German women residing in Japan. The German women residents were represented by Mrs. Emilie Etter, the district chairman of Nazis-Frauenschaft of Tokyo-Yokohama, and Mrs. Elvin J. Kurz, manager of C. Illies & Company, Bosch Department, Tokyo, who were accompanied by Major Fritz Karsch, assistant military attache to the German Embassy. They met the Vice-Minister of War Lieutenant-General Heitaro Kimura at 10 a.m. Friday. Mrs. Etter expressed the wish of the German women in Japan that the wounded and the sick Japanese soldiers will become well soon, which was responded to with words of gratitude by the Vice-Minister of War.

Mongolian Flight Officer Deeply Moved Paying Homage to Ise Shrines From Sky

"When I paid homage to the Grand Shrines of Ise from the air on my way to Tokyo, I was so much moved that I thought my mission of visiting Japan had been completed," declared Sub-Lieutenant Dgoljap, a Mongolian flight officer in the service of the Manchoukuoan Army, who reached here Wednesday as a member of the visiting Manchoukuoan Air Squadron on a goodwill mission reported the Nichi Nichi Thursday morning.

"My joy is indeed boundless,' said Sub-Lieutenant Dgoljap, "as my long-cherished desire of visiting Japan has been realized. I have just sent a letter to my elder sister who is in Hailar reporting of my safe arrival in the capital of Japan.

"On my way to Tokyo, I asked our commander for permission to circle over the Bay of Ise. I paid my humble but sincere homage to the Grand Shrines of Ise from my plane. The deep impression I had then is indeed inexplicable."

Has Varied Career

Sub-Lieutenant Dgoljap is an officer who has a varied career behind him. His father was a shepherd who possessed hundreds of sheep and led a nomadic life in the vast fields in Outer Mongolia and Siberia.

The Russian Revolution which broke out at the end of the European War seriously affected the family of Dgoljap which had hitherto lived a peaceful life. Attacked by the Partisan rebels, Sub-Lieutenant Dglojap's family, consisting of his father, mother, eight-year old sister and himself who was three years old at that time, had to flee from Siberia to Outer Mongolia leaving its stock and all possessions behind.

The Dgoljaps then went to Hailar to evade the attack of the Partisans. When the officer was eight years old, his mother died.

Volunteers for Youth Corps

When he was 16 years old, the Manchurian Incident broke out and subsequently the Manchoukuoan Empire was established. In the first year of Kotoku, young Dgoljop voluntarily entered the Youth Corps of the Manchoukuoan Army and finished the course at the age of 18th with an excellent record. He then matriculated at the Military Academy and was graduated in the sixth year of Kotoko or 1939.

He took part in the Nomonhan Incident as a cavalry officer and rendered meritorious services. As he could speak Russian, Mongol, Manchoukuoan and Japanese, he rendered much service to the Japanese Expeditionary Forces.

From the experience he had had in the Nomonhan Incident, he realized the vital part warplanes play in modern warfare. The officer entered the Aviation School in September last year. He showed so much talent in aviation that after only one year's study he has had the honor of being selected a member of the Manchoukuoan Air Squadron now on a visit to Japan.

MANCHOUKUO PILOTS LAUDED BY OFFICER

Noguchi Who Guided Growth of Air Force Happy Over Epochal Flight

To Major-General Yujiro Noguchi, to whose guidance the present growth of the Manchoukuoan Air Force is attributed, the visit here of 14 Manchoukuoan planes Wednesday was the happiest event in his life. Major-General Noguchi is here leading the goodwill flight.

He himself is one of the leaders of the Japanese Air Forces, and is noted for his brilliant exploits on the Nomonhan sector. Major-General Noguchi, recalled his four-year guidance of the Manchoukuoan airmen as quoted by the Asahi at the Imperial Hotel Wednesday night.

"I always wanted Manchoukuo to have as strong an air force as Japan" he stated. "I thought it shameful for Manchoukuo to have just a mediocre air force when Japan was soaring high in its airplane record.

"The first thing I aimed with the Manchoukuoan fliers was that there would be a perfect harmony among the trainees representing five different races. Without this harmony, there would be no effective force, I believed.

"Next, I strived most to give them a good skill in the art of flying as well as sufficient information in aeronautics. There efforts have been all amply rewarded by the zeal with which the trainees followed my instructions and the enthusiastic support of the interested native inhabitants."

The Major-General then related how the 40 planes composing the Manchoukuoan Air Force were built solely with the monetary contributions made by the native Manchoukuoans and how the 14 fliers just on their visit of Japan could safely span the Japan Sea, presumably for the first time to many of the fliers.

Kunshan Bank Opens

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 25.—The Kunshan office of the Central Reserve Bank of China held its inauguration ceremonies recently, attended by 300 representatives from Chinese and Japanese official organs.

Chinese Plan Thrift Body

C.P.S.

NANKING, September 25.—In order to realize the objectives of the New Citizens' Movement, a number of graduates of the Central Publicity Training Institute have decided to found a Thrift and Savings Association.

BRITISH INHUMANITY TO JAPANESE BARED

Arrests Made at Point of Gun, Internees Served Rotten Food, Scribe Reveals

Japanese victories at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia were so overwhelming that the British authorities at Singapore and the vicinity were at a complete loss as to what to do, reported an Asahi correspondent from aboard the Tatuta Maru at Shonan Island. He added that even the rounding up of harmless Japanese, including women and children, was effected at the point of a gun 24 hours before the scheduled time.

According to the reporter, he and some 600 other civilians were captured in the lower Malay Peninsula at the very outset of the war although handbills which the British authorities apparently dropped from planes had requested the Japanese at large to put in a voluntary appearance at the East Wahoe immigration station within 24 hours.

The bewildered British authorities not only cancelled their original plan but captured all the Japanese at the point of a gun and in the instance of the reporter allowed him only five minutes to prepare for the removal. He had barely time enough to pack one suitcase, he revealed.

The 600 captured Japanese civilians were that very day removed to an immigration station near Port Swettenham where they were made to sleep on a roughly planked floor with just one blanket allowed each. For days following the food they were served had such a rotten stench that, hungry as they were, they could not take their full ration. Some went without anything to eat for days. Belongings such as first aid and household medicine, watches, wallets with money in them, fountain pens, shoes with rubber heels or soles were all taken away from them. To this day, the reporter said, he doesn't know why such items as household medicines were taken away from them. As for the shoes the authorities took, he was given to understand it was in order to prevent the internees from escaping over the charged barbwires that were put up around the camp in many layers.

When the news of the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse off east coast of Malaya was reported, the authorities in retaliation removed Consul-General Okamoto and eight others of official ranking from the hotel where they were interned to the Changi Prison. Women and children in Singapore were removed to an internment camp on the peninsula opposite Singapore and those from the Malay Peninsula were believed to have been removed to a camp at Port Swettenham and later to an internment camp in Cairo.

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Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

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PIANOS used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 364, Japan Times, Yokohama.

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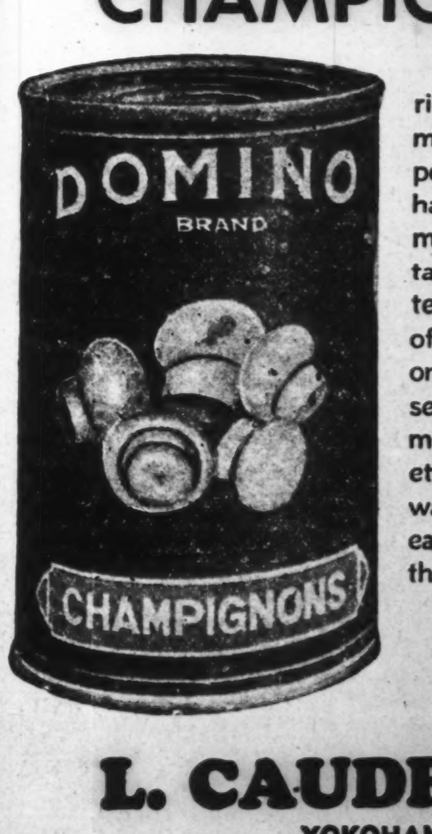

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SWEET POTATO HAS VARIED USEFULNESS

Can Be Made Into Coffee, Candy, Alcohol, Grape Syrup and Wine

WARTIME USE IMPORTANT

The mission of the sweet potato in war time is multiple. Not only do we delight over it on our dinner table, particularly our women and children, but its mission in the production of alcohol is very important in war time for it is used as fuel and for various medicinal purposes. Like the proverbial cat, it has many lives, coming back again and again to offer them to the cause of our war.

The sweet potato is the least affected by the elements among farm crops. Unlike the rice, which depends much upon weather conditions to bring forth either a good or a poor crop, and is often ravaged by insects and winds, when it comes to our sweet tuber it is virtually weather proof. And when attacked by bugs it is usually found intact in the ground, although the leaves may be damaged to some extent.

Few are aware that a substitute coffee is made out of sweet potato, and is now being used throughout the land. This substitute does not contain any caffeine, the injurious property which is found in ordinary coffee. No matter how many cups of this coffe you drink, your sleep will not be affected; on the contrary, two or three cups of it when your stomach is empty will reduce your hunger.

Whenever we mention sweet potato, we usually associate it with Okinawa and Kagoshima prefectures, where sweet potatoes are raised in larger quantity than in any other part of the country. Along 1926 when the following statistics were taken these prefectures used to be called the champion sweet potato raisers, which record is still kept intact:

Okinawa Prefecture: cultivation area 30,789 cho (a cho is equivalent to 2.45 acres); crop 152,548,091 kan (a kan is equivalent to 3.75 kilogrammes); average per tan, which is a tenth of a cho, 449 kan.

Kagoshima Prefecture: cultivation area 36,070 cho; crop 122,990,400 kan; average per tan 341 kan.

Next comes Chiba Prefecture, which though known as rather new in the sweet potato raising field, nevertheless is pressing hard behind the foregoing two prefectures. This fact can be evinced from the following table: cultivation area 20,353 cho; crop 75,895,480 kan; average per tan 378 kan.

To encourage sweet potato raising, the growers' association known as Fumin Kyokai has done much toward promoting competition among individual growers throughout the land for the production of the largest crop per tan. And there are a couple of remarkable instances where around 2,000 kan of sweet potatoes was raised per tan. One of them is Shotaro Utsunomiya of Anai, Maana-mura, Nishi-uwa County, Ehime Prefecture, who produced 2,150 kan to the tan, and the other is Tetsusaburo Kariya of Tsutsumi, Takaoka-mura, Hokkai County, Aichi Prefecture, who was credited with 1,989 kan to a tan.

The Kagoshima Crop

Now let us see what we can find in Kagoshima Prefecture, known as the king-pin in sweet potato culture. In fact, the name Satsuma-imo, which is the common term for sweet potato, was derived from the Province of Satsuma, now Kagoshima Prefecture. It is known that the land used for sweet potato growing last year was over 40,000 cho and the crop came up to 170,000,000 kan. It shows how much effort they put into the raising of this single crop.

The sweet potato in the old Satsuma days went under the name of "kara-imo," "kara" meaning China in the olden days and "imo," of course, potato indicating that this species of tuber was originally introduced from China.

Everybody in Kagoshima Prefecture eats sweet potato; you have to eat it, whether you like it or not. Not only is it used as a subsitute for rice down in Kagoshima but some 40,000,000 kan of it is also made into flour and 29,000,000 kan into pure alcohol. Good distilled spirit is also made with it—the "shochu." The fact that the climate is hot down there causes those southern people to take to hard drinks in order to bear up under the heat, in preference to "sake," which is brewed from rice. For the manufacture of this particular beverage about 8,000,000 kan of sweet potato is known to have been used last year.

It is no wonder that Satsuma is famous for its "shochu," for it produced such a great soldier-statesman as Saigon Takamori, who discussed the nation's affairs over potato "shochu." The tendency, however, is that the people in the City of Kagoshima prefer rice "shochu" to potato "shochu." This is frowned upon by the old timers who will not take anything but the potato brandy.

The sweet potato that three decades ago was considered a favorite edible to raise by the farmers in fishing villages, is today no longer seen on our dinner table. This is particularly noticeable in the diet of our city people. Yet those students who doted on the sweet potato like a delicious piece of candy in those days are now engaged in the great task of the current conflict. They are now opposed by the enemy who has been raised on chocolate. It is virtually a fight between sweet potato and chocolate, and the former is making a big score over the latter.

Of the many things which are made from sweet potato, the following are most outstanding in their practicability: medicinal grape syrup, composite sake, fuel alcohol, medicinal alcohol, shoyu sauce, fish-paste ingredient, coffee, and candy.

(Sunday Mainichi)

COLORFUL HISTORY OF POTATO TRACED

First to Taste It in Europe Was Isabella of Spain

BROUGHT TO JAPAN IN 1605

Originally the sweet potato was known as having been brought back by Columbus to Europe after his discovery of America, and the first person who tasted it in Europe was Queen Isabella of Spain. As it tasted good it came to be liked by women all over Europe. Subsequently it was introduced to Spanish Morocco, and then to Luzon.

In the meantime the Portuguese brought it over to the Malayan archipelago. From Luzon the Chinese transplanted it to the present Fukien, the act of taking it out of Luzon, however, being considered unlawful in those days. It must have been considered too precious to be taken out of the country, the idea being prevalent all over the world, so it is not hard to imagine how difficult it was to import it from a foreign land in those days.

The first sweet potato was introduced to our country in 1605 when a village elder of the Loochoo Islands, named Noma, experimented with the seeds which he had brought back from China. Hence the name "kara-imo" or Chinese potato, as mentioned above.

From the Loochoo Island, the record shows, it was brought over o Satsuma in 1698 by way of a present made by the then King Shotei of Loochoo to the feudal lord of Tane-ga-shima, an island off Satsuma under the feudatory of Lord Shimazu of Satsuma. It spread all over this island and when it was finally presented to Lord Shimazu it came to be named Satsuma potato.

Thanks to the sweet potato which was thus introduced and eventually spread all over the province, Satsuma was able to escape the great famine which visited the rest of the country in 1716, 1764, and 1830. With what was left over as substitute for rice during the famine, they were even able to make their "shochu." It showed how amply they were provided for even in face of a dire scarcity of food from the failure of other farm crops.

The sweet potato was first introduced to Yedo in 1734 as an experiment. It reached the hands of Konoye Aoki, a man of horticultural inclinations in the Tokugawa Shogunate, who was ordered by the shogunate to experiment with it at the Koishikawa nursery, the present site of the Koishikawa Botanical Garden. As his first experiment had attained a fair success, he distributed the seeds among the farmers of Fudo-mura, Kazusa Province, the present Chiba Prefecture.

Next he experimented at Maka-mura, this time on a large scale, which eventually extended all over the Kwanto districts. Practically all the villages took up sweet potato raising. It came to pass that this man Konyo was in such high esteem in Maka-mura as to be called "the potato god" and that an old monument dedicated to his benevolent memory is still preserved at the Fudo Temple of Meguro, Tokyo.

Consequently, at the Tokugawa Castle of Yedo the sweet potato gained adherents in an ever increasing number. And with it the people of old Yedo came to take up cooking experiments with the new food, which resulted in the time-honored broiled sweet potato and steamed sweet potato. The farmers, too, were able to produce fancy kinds, after long trials, and they still go under the name of Kawagoe sweet potato, after Kawagoe in Saitama Prefecture, where they are raised.

BLACK TREASURE

And the Men Who Found it

Chiku-ho Colliery is most outstanding in size and amount of production among the many coal mines in northern Kyushu, which virtually constitute the main supply-line of the nation's industrial plants, particularly of those located in the nearby cities of Kokura, Tobata, and Yawata. Although, there is another large one close by in Miike Colliery, which is located on the boundary between Fukuoka and Kumamoto Prefectures, yet Chiku-ho far outdistances it in the amount of deposits.

As the name Chiku-ho stands for the two Provinces of Chikuzen and Buzen in Fukuoka Prefecture, so Chiku-ho Colliery embraces all the coal mines found in these two provinces. It is a great stretch of colliery covering the Counties of Kaho, Onka, and Kurate in Chikuzen and of Tagawa in Buzen. It runs north and south for a length of 47 kilometers, with varying widths from 12 to 28 kilometers. It produces one half of the entire coal output of our country, hence a great significance is attached to this mine.

In tracing over the map you can readily find the river Onka, which runs through this colliery. In the olden days this river was the only route of conveyance. River boats loaded with Chiku-ho coal carried it to the city of Wakamatsu, from where it was re-shipped to all points in our country either by sea route or by railroad. But the importance of the river route was lost since the advent of the railroad starting from Wakamatsu, through Orio, and ending at Harada.

As you ride on this railroad you will observe a great, black conical mountain, like a pyramid, shooting skyward about 400 feet. This is commonly called "Bota Mountain," which is none other than the surface representation of the coal mine. The largest part of the capital is invested in the buried treasure and equipments underground, and this represents the place where that treasure is brought up, sorted, and piled up, year in and year out. What is considered below grade is discarded as waste. At night the great cone is lit up to the summit with electric lights, which you are liable to mistake for stars.

Pioneers

That the coal mines in these parts came to be worked on a commercial basis was of course after the coming of the modernizing Meiji Restoration. But even after that the greatest problem was how to get rid of the underground water, which greatly impeded the operation. Many were the pioneers who failed, even after they had put in their best efforts, because their technical knowledge of the enterprise was not sufficiently advanced. But about the time when the steam engine was installed by Itsuta Katayama, we can safely mark the event as the period when the enterprise began to get on its feet.

From among the many pioneers that went into the game, let us pick out a couple of those who went through all sorts of ups and downs, but who eventually came out winners. One of them is Tasuke Kaishima, the founder of the present Kaishima interests, who wields a considerable financial influence in northern Kyushu, represented mostly in coal mining.

Tasuke Kaishima

Tasuke was a poor farmer's boy, and when he was eight he started to work in a coal mine with his father. He wanted to become a Buddhist priest at one time but he could not stick to priesthood, and returned to the mine. The first year of Meiji, 1868, when he was 21, saw him going into the game on his own hook. Though he kept at it, working hard with his brother, the enterprise completely failed them, robbing him of everything but his strong will.

Nine years later he was again seen taking up the old trade as an independent operator. He kept at it as best as he could, fighting against odds, and was finally able to set up the foundation upon which the fortune of the present Kaishima interests has been built. His was indeed a life of bitter struggle. It is said that he was deprived of school learning on this acount.

Takichi Asau

Another distinguished man in the trade is Takichi Asau. He was born to the family of a respectable village master in the town of Iizuka, Kaho County, Chikuzen. He was 16 when he entered the mining trade in 1872. The fact that the general public knew little about the coal industry caused many to think that he was a fool of the first water. Despite this he stuck to the game. Like others his path was by no means paved with roses. He failed three times before he succeeded.

Takichi Asau was a man of exceptionally strong will, inclined to be stubborn. But this stubbornness proved to be the source of his fortune which suddenly smiled on him at a time when his house was about to topple over. It was a coal bed of 1,000,000 tsubo of the great Mitsui interest which was found to be lying directly beneath his mine that virtually saved his neck. Undoubtedly Mitsui was anxious to acquire his mine, as otherwise their enormous deposits of coal could not be mined. In the dickering for purchase, however, Asau would not yield on his price. After several mediators had failed, Marquis Kaoru Inouye came in to intercede; but that was still not agreeable to Asau.

He knew well that should this deal fail, his enterprise would be smashed; but he was serene and resolved not to go back on his once uttered words. He made himself the source of wonderment to others. The deal, however, was finally put across as Mitsui made concessions. The incident only shows the extent of his firm convictions as a man of business. The fact that he was able to accumulate millions in his lifetime should prove the size of his calibre as an industrialist of this order.

Denyemon Ito

The last character in this discourse is the dramatic Denyemon Ito. Like Asau, Ito was a native of Iizuka, and like many others he started as a mine worker. That in his heyday he built a magnificent residence in the city of Fukuoka, which won the nickname of "Copper Palace," is still fresh in our memory. Although this palatial structure was destroyed in a great fire, he is still hearty and in good trim, living on the old site.

The time these pioneers and operators went in to develop our coal mines happened to be from the last stages of the Tokugawa regime, through the Meiji era, and into the Taisho era which started in 1912, the period in which our modern industries were established. Many were the ups and downs that accompanied their development, the fortunes of the men connected with them being naturally affected in its course. But on the whole, these developments seems to have got on the right track with the advent of the China Affair.

Our coal industry, like many other industries, was definitely given an impetus on its production with the advent of the China Affair. This spurt was further stressed when the hydraulic power famine visited our country a few years back due to short precipitations. The solution of this power shortage was coal. Consequently the Government adopted a policy in 1940 to regulate coal production and distribution. Under this policy, encouragement was such that a mine putting out over 50,000 tons yearly would have priority in getting the supply of necessary materials.

And with the coming of the War of Greater East Asia the importance of coal has become all the more significant, as we must have plenty of it to carry on the war and bring it to a successful end. In this connection the following table prepared by the Mining Inspection Department of Fukuoka Prefecture shows how much effort has been exerted in the field of coal production, showing its yearly increase:

100 per cent in 1936, 107 per cent in 1937, 113 per cent in 1938, 118 per cent in 1939, and 125 per cent in 1940.

Our just recognition and deep gratitude are due those mine workers who are digging into the precious treasure with their picks and shovels many thousand feet below the surface, deporting themselves in a manner worthy of fighters behind the gun or the home front, so that the nation shall not find shortage in running the wheel of industry and successfully prosecuting the war to an ultimate victory.

The interests identified with the present Chiku-ho Colliery are, among the larger concerns, Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Meiji, Nissan, Kaishima, Nikko, and other individuals, some of whom have been handed down through generations. All told there are some 300 different operators working this great coal mine at present. (Tei Takayama, Sunday Mainichi)

FASCINATING STUDY OF COMBS OUTLINED

Mention of This Article Is Made in Genji Monogatari And Kojiki

LACQUER BEST FOR WOMEN

Because of the use of combs, men should not be accused of undue dandyism any more than women should be of excessive coquetry. Combs are needed for habitual tidying up and for the hygiene of the hair.

Today Japanese combs are made of celluloid. Celluloid is at once strong, durable and cheap, easy to shape, easy to color. And Japan abounds with camphor trees which give us celluloid. Those who handle combs as articles of commerce say that Japanese combs are well received in foreign countries because age-long experience has taught the Japanese something with which to make combs handy and shapely.

Japanese deities in the mythological age all wore combs. The Record of Ancient Matters written in 712, in a passage dealing with the mythological age, describes a male deity as taking his wooden comb off his head and burning it to light his way through the darkness. It seems that in ancient times men wore their hair bound and women had theirs hung, while combs were worn from front to back, instead of sideways across the head.

From the Tale of Genji we know that a thousand years ago combs were yet articles of utility, not of adornment. Among the exhibits in museums there are some ivory combs attributed to the 8th century. Perhaps they were not meant for popular use.

Various Styles

In the 12th century art was in flower and the life of luxury and abundance was for the aristocracy. Women's lacquered combs were as often as not inlaid with mother of pearl.

From the 17th century onwards, women's way of dressing their hair needed combs as necessary adornments. Materials could be wood, bamboo, tortoise shell, hoof, horn, ivory, glass, crystal, agate, metal, and what was most luxurious, compressed lacquer.

Exquisite style and fine workmanship were the most manifest about 1700. Some decorative combs had exceedingly large ridges delicately carved and teeth too small and few for practical purposes. Ivory combs were at one time in vogue but did not favorably compare with those of other materials with inlays.

Painting on combs was sometimes done by master hands. Landscapes, portraits, flowers, pet animals were painted.

It became a fad among the lower middle-class people to affix family crests on combs. The most sumptious variety was a comb made of compressed layers of red lacquer. A comb of this kind was said to produce, in contrast with the glossy black hair, that undefinable and subdued elegance which would be appreciated by the most exacting.

EKKEN LECTURES ON SPIRIT OF PLEASURE

Says Real Joy Comes From Obeying Heaven and Doing Good

LEAVE FOOLS ALONE

Kaibara Ekken (1629-1713)

We who are born by the beneficence of Heaven and Earth, must follow their august will, and be benevolent. Find your pleasure in doing good. Be gentle, compassionate, and merciful. Be severe, however, when necessity compels you, for gentleness not accompanied by discrimination and orderliness dispels pleasure.

Do not do things which are obstructive to others. To have pleasure yourself, and distress others, is the one thing which Heaven hates; but to enjoy with others is what pleases Heaven, and is the true pleasure.

Follow therefore the command of Heaven, and make it your pleasure to do good and diminish the evil of the world, so that you may make your own life and that of others happy. There is no other way to realize this aim than to understand and follow the precepts of the Sages.

To be spiteful, to be haughty, to speak evil of others, to rebuke their small faults, to be provoked by their careless words, and to be angry at their rudeness, is not only to deprive yourself of pleasure; but is also to betray your own littleness to the world.

Suppress anger and selfish desires; be broadminded and think no evil of others. By this way you can keep yourself calm and happy, for there is no discord which can then jar your harmonious spirit.

Men in this world do many unworthy deeds. Do your best to lead the crooked into the true path. But if they neither listen, nor repair their ways, let them alone—they are fools, and to be pitied. With such, even the Sages could do nothing— do not allow yourself to be tormented by the stupidity of others.

It is not wisdom to lose your heart's pleasure because of the wicked who cannot reform. Remember that from its earliest beginnings the world has never been free from fools, so endeavor not to give way to anger and resentment because unworthy men would work you mischief.

To be born unintelligent, or to incur misfortune through the acts of unworthy men, is the will of Heaven.

One whose heart is not here, sees and yet sees not. He may stand before a landscape radiant with beauty and charm—yet see it not. For such a one the spring has no glory, the autumn no beauty. His heart remains unmoved at the sight of moon and flowers.

Sitting before the open books of the Sages, he reads them not. Endeavoring to satisfy his selfish desires, he leaves the pure pleasures behind, and lives a life distressing both to himself and others. How sad it is to permit a short life to slip away in the performing of naught but despicable deeds!

The Wishful Friend

When the great diplomat, Jutaro Komura, was yet a student in the Kansei School, Shigenobu Okuma was already renowned throughout the country as State Councillor and Minister of Finance.

As he was so famous, the little post-card shops around Kanda carried many of his photographs. During this time, one such photograph stood on Komura's desk, signed, "To Mister Komura. From his friend, Okuma."

The photograph became a center of much talk and envy. That a mere student like Komura should get a photograph from the great statesman himself was too high an honor.

"When did you get that?" To this much repeated question, Komura only smiled. There was a reason for that smile, for he had bought the photograph from one of the post-card shops and had signed it himself. It was an expression of his hope to become Okuma' friend in the future.

This hope was not to end a mere wish. After twenty years, he came to work under Foreign Minister Okuma, and soon becoming a foreign minister himself, he personally enjoyed the great Okuma's friendship.

Popular Legend Tells of Fisherman Who Rescued Beautiful Sea-Princess

One of the most popular of Japanese legends is that of Urashima Taro, whose story is told in many different ways.

Urashima was a fisher of crabs. In the year 477 when fishing from his boat he caught a tortoise in his basket, but instead of killing it he threw it back into the sea after giving it sake and food.

The following day he saw a wreck tossing about in the waves, to which was clinging a beautiful girl who begged for help and made him promise to escort her home. After rowing for two days in the direction indicated by the maiden, they arrived at the gate of the palace of the King of the Sea. The maiden was Otohime, a princess of high rank in the Sea King's realm. As a reward for his kindness she offered herself in marriage to Urashima and begged him to stay with her.

After three years, however, he became so homesick that in spite of all the entreaties of his royal bride he determined to visit the world once more. Before he left, Otohime explained to him that she was the tortoise he had thrown back into the sea, and obtaining his promise to return soon, handed him a box with strict instructions never to open it if he wished to see her again.

He returned to his native shores only to find everything changed. Enquiring of his parents from an old man walking near the shore, he was told that they had been buried long since, and being directed to their graveyard, he found to his surprise his own memorial tablet, stating that he had been lost at sea.

He was so astonished that he forgot his wife's warning about the box and opened it. As he lifted up the lid there was a puff of smoke, his flesh shrivelled up, his back became bent, and he changed to an old man.

He began to realize that instead of being away for three years as he thought, he had been gone for more than three centuries.

As the smoke from the box vanished he sank down on the sand and died. Another version of the story tells how when the smoke from the box disappeared, he was transformed into a crane, and soared away into the sky.—(Y. Kagami in Japanalia)

Trusting a Lawyer

The late Dr. Seiichi Kishi, once the leader of the judicial circle and a great promoter of athletics in Japan, always propounded, "To gain trust by having ability is far better a secret for success than stupid self-propaganda." Needless to say, he never made self-propaganda even after he opened his office, and with capable hands he worked independently with great self-confidence.

One day, soon after he became a lawyer, a well-known business man came to him, asking him to take up a lawsuit, and left some valuable papers with him as proof.

"Sign me a warrant, will you, showing that you're holding those papers," the business man said.

Doctor Kishi was enraged, and saying, "why do you bring me that lawsuit if you can't trust me", sent the other home.

The business-man, too, was no less angered at the haughty lawyer, but thinking it over, he felt that if that lawyer couldn't be trusted there wouldn't be anyone else.

The following day he went again, and this time left everything up to the lawyer.

Once Doctor Kishi took up the case, he went at it with full responsibility and solved the matter to the business-man's fullest satisfaction. It was this self-confidence and this keen sense of responsibility that gained him face as a lawyer.

GREAT MEN AND GREAT AGES

Marquis Okuma, Founder of Waseda University, Said Great Ages Produce Great Men

The Waseda mansion of Marquis Shigenobu Okuma was known for the many guests that frequented it.

That day too, after a hot discussion led by the eloquent Marquis, the guests came upon the problem. "What is the most pleasant way of living?"

Opinions varied. After many an argument, they all agreed that it would be best to work in a field where one could best show his ability. Then citing the words of a great writer, "It is a great pain to be subordinated to a man whom one cannot respect," they came to the conclusion that it would be most pleasant to work under a great person.

Someone then remarked, "But a great person is so rare."

Marquis Okuma, who was listening with great composure, calmly said, "You are right at that. But there is something that stimulates man's work as much as or even more than a great person. And that is a great age.

"This Meiji Era is a great age in which Japan is making rapid progress and is trying to become the leader of East Asia. If we think that we are working in this great age, our work should be pleasant no matter in what field it might be in. I am old. But I can always work with vigor, because I know that I am living in a great age."

THE BRAVEST IN YAMATO

Famous Hero in History Disguised Himself as Young Woman to Quell Rebel Chief

One of the most famous of Japanese warriors in history is Yamato-Takeru-no-Mikoto (81-113 A.D.) whose real name was Kousu. His exploits would fill a good sized volume.

The then Emperor, being indignant at his conduct toward his brother, sent him on an expedition against a notorious band of rebels who were terrorizing the countryside.

The rebel chief was called Kawakami Takeru. Kousu took with him a strong archer named Otohikogimi, and disguising himself as a girl entered the robbers' camp whilst they were feasting. The chief, captivated by the supposed girl's beauty, invited her to his table.

When he was sufficiently intoxicated and the company had thinned down to four persons, Kousu drew a sword from his garments and stabbed the rebel chief.

The dying chief asked his assailant his name, and being told that he was the son of the Emperor, said, "I have never met such a brave man as Your Highness, and I crave that you will accept from me the name of Yamato-Takeru (the Bravest in Yamato)."

This the Prince accepted and then slew him. After having conquered Izumo, where trouble had been brewing for many years, he went into the north to fight the barbarians, whom he successfully vanquished. He then proceeded to Mount Ibuki in Omi, where he had heard that a savage deity dwelt, and resolved to kill it. But becoming enshrouded in a poisonous mist, he was unable to carry out his purpose and fell sick of a malignant fever. He died soon after at Ise when only thirty three years of age.—(Y. Kagami, in Japanalia)

NEW MONEY SYSTEM TO BENEFIT MALAYA

Authorities Concerned Plan Improvement of Peninsula's Commerce With Sumatra

The commerce and trade between Malay Peninsula and Sumatra Island will be considerably facilitated under the special financing measures to be shortly taken by the Japanese Military Administration in Malaya, says Domei's correspondent at Shonan.

In order to remove the inconvenience arising from the undue difference in the exchange value of the Sumatran guilder and Malayan dollar, the military authorities in Malaya have decided on the enforcement of its own money exchange system beginning November 1.

As soon as the Malay Peninsula was occupied by the Imperial Forces, the guilder and the dollar were exchanged for the army scrip at even rate. The exchange between the guilder and the dollar at even rate, however, has been authorized only between parties specially designated by the military authorities.

In the meantime, the trade between Malaya and Sumatra has been steadily increasing in volume, while the exchange rate between the dollar and the guilder has been constantly changing in favor of the latter, reflecting the fact that Malaya is dependent on Sumatra for the supply of various commodities. At present, the exchange rate between the Straits Dollars and the Sumatra Guilders is 100 to 60, and the interchange of goods between the two places is growing more and more difficult on account of the considerable change in their exchange value.

To Be Enforced From Nov. 1

The new exchange system to be enforced, beginning November 1 next, will remain valid until the establishment of a permanent system of exchange between the dollar and the guilder. In this connection, the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters will promulgate an ordinance to the following effect:

1. The exchange offices shall be established at Shonan and other places where the exchange service is required.

The exchange offices will be under the direct management of the Japanese Military Administration Headquarters.

3. The exchange will be conducted only in cases where legal commercial transactions, trips, personal remittance necessitates it between Malaya and Sumatra.

4. The exchange office, for the time being, will handle the guilders and the dollars only.

5. The exchange between the guilders and the dollars shall be conducted at even rate.

6. There shall be no difference in the exchange value between the Dollar military note, Straits Dollar note, the Guilder military note, the Guilder bank note, nor between the auxiliary coins for those notes.

7. Exchange can be conducted without any restrictions up to 100 dollars (or 100 guilders) per lot.

In cases where the amount per lot is larger than 100 dollars (or 100 guilders), the parties concerned must file a written application for exchange beforehand.

If the amount per lot is larger than 1,000 dollars (or 1,000 guilders), the authorities will conduct an investigation into the case in view and then pass judgement on its legality.

Bearers of special certificates issued by the Military Administration authorities, however, are exempted from all restrictions.

8. The service of the exchange office shall not be extended to any parties aiming at profit making from the fluctuations on the money market.

7 CONTROL BODIES FORMED TO SMOOTH BEER SUPPLY

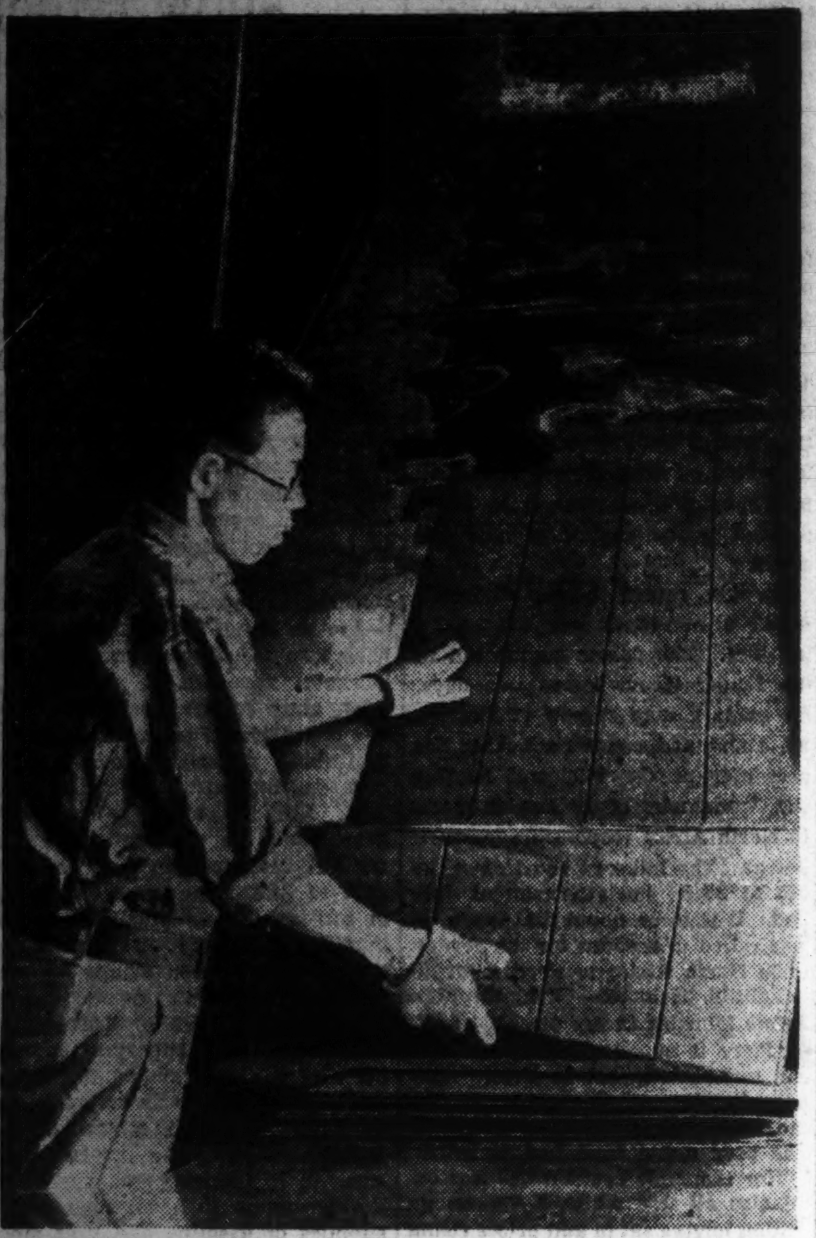
Companies Authorized to Regulate Distribution in Consumption Centers

To smooth further the supply of beer, seven local beer sales control companies were created on Friday with inaugural meetings held respectively in Tokyo, states Domei.

The seven local beer sales companies, which will serve as subsidiaries of the Central Beer Sales Company, established on September 9, will exercise exclusive control over the distribution of beer in seven leading consumption centers, including Hokkaido, Tohoku, Kanto, Chubu, Kansai, Chugoku and Kyushu.

The Central Beer Sales Company is capitalized at ¥3,000,000.

For Taking Down Speech and Music



These are not huge plates of chocolate but a mixture of shellac and other materials, including carbon black, for making records. Two classes of materials are used in the manufacture of the common breakable type of record, namely resins and gums (of which the principal example is shellac); and various mineral fillers, which are used to lower the cost of production and to give increased resistance. From this material, records are pressed from the matrices in steam-heated hydraulic presses.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	131.40	—0.10
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.70	—0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	99.70	—0.20
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

MUNICIPAL SAVINGS REGISTER BIG GAIN

¥60,000,000 Increase Marks Tokyo Bank Accounts Over Last Week

Savings deposits in member banks throughout the metropolitan area for the week ending September 19, soared to ¥13,013,000,000, registering a sharp gain of ¥60,000,000 as compared with the corresponding figure for the previous week, the Tokyo Clearing House announced on Monday.

The increase in savings accounts was regarded as reflecting firm public support of the nation's savings drive.

Negotiable securities on hand among Tokyo banks on September 19 also jumped by ¥91,000,000 to ¥11,274,000,00 as compared with the preceding week, it was disclosed.

Details follow:

Tokyo Bank Accounts as on September 19
(In ¥1,000)

	On Sept. 19	Increase Compared with Week Ago
Deposits:		
Current deposits	1,354.130	×14,055
Special current deposits	1,963.993	3,054
Deposits at call	1,797.977	20.938
Time deposits	5,231.821	16.299
Other deposits	861,028	20,550
Ordinary savings deposits and fixed savings deposits	1,333,776	12.102
Special fixed deposits	470.852	2.093
Total	13,013.577	60,891
Securities on hand:		
Negotiable securities in hand	11.274.872	91.229

Note: The mark "×" denotes decrease.

To Control Leather Goods

The Hides and Leather Control Association was formally established at the inaugural meeting held at the Imperial Hotel, on Monday, marking another concrete step toward industrial control. The new control association, which was organized under the provisions of the Major Industrial Bodies Ordinance, will exercise an exclusive control over the production, distribution as well as exports and imports of hides and leather.

ENGLAND DEPENDENT ON U.S. FOR SUPPLIES

War Reverses Telling on People—Laborers Complain Of Overwork

Domei

SHONAN, September 17.—Great Britain is almost entirely dependent on the United States for materials and the British people are despondent owing to repeated military reverses, says Viscount Hisaakira Kanoh, former manager of the London branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, who arrived here by the exchange ship Tatuta Maru.

According to Viscount Kanoh, the economic history of Britain since the outbreak of the European war may be divided into three periods.

The first period extends from the outbreak of the European war down to the debacle at Dunkirk. During this period, the traditional individualistic British policy still prevailed. For instance, in order to cover war expenditure, the Government pursued the policy of raising revenue by fostering export trade.

In the second period dating from the debacle at Dunkirk down to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, British economy was placed on a fundamental control basis, whereby industry, finance, and labor were subjected to rigid control. Production was concentrated in efficient factories, and unproductive and inefficient factories were converted into manufacturing war materials.

Laborers Complaining

Socially, laborers began to complain of overwork, while politically friction arose between the Conservative and Labor parties.

In the third period, which extends up to the present, British economy has reached extreme destitution rendering it almost entirely dependent on the United States for the supply of materials. Under these circumstances, economic control had to be further strengthened.

Moreover, repeated military reverses could not but make the British people grow despondent and now the fate of Great Britain seems to be nearing daily.

Viscount Kanoh goes on to say that well-informed Britons consider the present war against Japan as the greatest blunder in the diplomatic history of Great Britain. As the result of repeated reverses, the British people are losing their confidence in their leaders, because everything they've done so far runs counter to common sense. Such is perhaps the condition into which nations fall when they have reached the last stage before complete collapse.

Bill Clearings

September 25
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	262,367	155,240
Balance	46,256	34,623

BURMESE TO OPEN NATIVE BANK SOON

For First Time in History Inhabitants Are Allowed to Operate Own Bank

Domei

RANGOON, September 23.—Indicative of the resultant swift economic reconstruction of Burma since the start of the Japanese Military Administration, a native Burmese bank will shortly be established here.

As no bank either financed or controlled by native Burmese bankers was allowed to operate in Burma under British administration in the past, special importance is being attached to the proposed establishment of the Burmese bank.

It is recalled that the Yokohama Specie Bank opened its branch here early in June to take charge of increasing commercial transactions within Burma, this being followed by the successive opening of other branch offices at Bassein on September 1, and Moulmein on September 7. Another branch office is expected to be opened in Mandalay early in October.

It is believed that economic transactions and monetary activities in Burma will take a further concrete advance with the forthcoming opening of the Burmese bank.

Rubber, Tin Dearth Hits U.S. Industries

(Continued From Page 6)

years from 1935 to 1939 were as follows (in tons):

1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
17.748	26.190	31.741	27.150	37.565

The tin-can industry consumes an enormous quantity of tin each year, the yearly consumption of canned-food in the country being approximately $1,356,692,000 in value. As it is sure to increase to a large extent in the future, the blow she receives from the stoppage of her imports from East Asia must be very severe.

Sugar Situation

(3) Production, Imports and Consumption of sugar:

The following table gives a general idea of the productoin of sugar for 1938-1940 (in tons):

	1938	1939	1940
Sugar-beet	1.378.000	1.803.000	1.756.000
Sugar-cane	507.000	583.000	462.000
Total	1.840.000	2.386.000	2.263.000
Average	2.163.000		

Position of sugar-imports:

The yearly average of her imports of sugar is about 4,616,000 tons, which are all cane-sugar. Cuba stands first as the supplier of sugar to America, followed by Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico.

Position of sugar-consumption:

The total consumption of sugar in America up to the year 1941 inclusive averaged 6,779,000 tons per year, of which about 70 per cent were imports. Owing to the labor shortage, increasing risk to maritime transportation, shortage of available space, coupled with the stoppage of supply from the Philippines, the shortage of sugar-supply for the current year is expected to reach about 2,000,000 tons.

Vegetable Oil Situation

(4) Vegetable oil

The result of the investigations of 1940 indicated the total consumption of vegetable oil as approximately 4,000,000,000 lbs. of which 1,733,-158,000 lbs was imported from abroad, the imports from East Asia accounting for 1,083,330,000 lbs. The particulars of the imports from East Asia follow:

Exporters and kinds of vegetable oil	Quantity in lbs.	Value in $
	—(In 1.000)—	
Netherlands E. Indies:		
Copra oil	10.762	207
Palm-oil and rape-seed oil	236.957	5.187
Philippines:		
Copra oil and rape-seed oil	416.511	6.449
Coconut oil and rape-seed oil	336.782	8.384
China:		
Paulownia-oil	70.543	11.724
Total	1.071.555	31.951

The stoppage of the imports of this kind of oil from the Southern Regions will seriously affect the manufacture of certain kinds of food, paints and olemargarine and soap.

Oil Situation

The production of petroleum in America during 1941 was approximately 1,350,000,000 barrels a year, which corresponds to 62% of the total world production.

The production in Texas is 1,350,-000 barrels a day or about 38% of the total production in America. That in California is 620,000 barrels, which ranks next to Texas. Oklahoma ranks third with 390,000 barrels. The output of gasoline has been announced as 1,064,000 barrels a day, and the average weekly storing of gasoline is said to be about 81,000,000 barrels, which is to be increased according to the exigency of circumstances. It has also been announced that about 102,000,000 barrels of other fuel oils are stored each week.

The principal centers of production are Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and California. About 95 per cent of the petroleum products consumed in the west coast of the Atlantic is carried there by tankers from various ports of Texas and New Orleans. The daily consumption in the industrial district around New York is a little over 40 per cent of the average daily production in America (3,700,000 barrels).

The available number of tankers in the Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea is presumed to be only 200 at the present moment. The latest foreign dispatch says that the quantity of petroleum to be sent from Texas during the current year will show the considerable decrease of 40 per cent from that for last year, that is, barely 900,000 barrels will be supplied a day. Thus indications point to a possible severe oil famine on the eastern seaboard.

While America's economic power was considered both quantitatively and qualitatively, as greatest in the world, up to the start of the War of Greater East Asia, it has now been brought to light that this general observation has been erroneous for the following two reasons:

First America depended upon the resources in the Southern Regions too much. Second her national spirit is low. The first reason needs no complification. As for the second, it must be stated that the rapid development of capitalistic economy in this country has been largely due to the fundamental character of her nation, though, of course, her rich resources and vast domestic market have had something to do with it. The Americans are inherently individualistic; they are not inclined to do anything at the expense of their own interests; they can not be expected to rise as one man in any cause: Hence frequent labor-strifes in the country even wartime.

MONEY IN CENTRAL CHINA

Control Now Being Enforced by National Government Attended by Salutary Results In Reviving Industry

A comprehensive monetary control being enforced in Central China by the National Government at Nanking is yielding gratifying results in resuscitating industrial activities which at one time were up against a stone wall due to confusion in the money market as a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, according to a first-hand account from Shanghai run in the magazine "Oriental Economic News."

Commenting on the "Law for the Control of Banking Institutions" which has recently been enforced there and which will form the keynote of economic autarchy on the spot, smooth interchange of commodities with the hinterland and increase of supplies of local products to our country, the magazine says in substance as follows:—

Law Enforced

With a view to reorganizing the financial machinery of Central China for the ultimate purpose of consolidating the monetary system throughout China, the Finance Department of the National Government promulgated on August 21 a "Law for the Control of Banking Institutions" to go into force on the same day. For the time being the law will be applicable to the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. The main points of the law in question are as follows:

(1) Permission of the Finance Ministry is required for establishment of any new banking institution.

(2) Permission of the Finance Ministry is required for any change in the designation, organization, capital or business method of any of the existing banking institutions.

(3) Banking institutions shall deposit their reserve for payment with the Central Reserve Bank.

(4) Prohibition of financing required for speculative purposes, such as for settlement dealings, hoarding of funds and the like.

(5) Prohibition of possession of movable or immovable property for other than practical purposes.

(6) The Finance Ministry is empowered to issue instructions regarding the business of banking institutions when such action is deemed necessary for public interests. By virtue of this law all institutions for monetary circulation are placed under the direct control of the National Government, enabling the Finance Department to intensify its power of control and the Central Reserve Bank to discharge its functions to the fullest extent as such. It is expected that the present law, together with the "Regulations for the Control of Banking Business" previously put into force, will pave the way for the smooth working of the monetary control policy of the National Government.

The suspension of foreign trade since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia has, of course, proved a severe blow to the industries in Central China which had been dependent on third power trade for the necessary materials. It is also undeniable that due to emergency measures taken under the exigencies of war, including the control of enemy industries and the seizure of essential commodities belonging to the hostile powers, the productive activities in general suffered temporary enervation. Now that, however, conditions in general have returned to normal, the pressing need of the day for Central China is to see that its industries resume their former activities under new conditions to cope with the changed situation through the closest collaboration between Japan and China, so that economic autarchy on the spot, smooth interchange of commodities with the hinterland and increase of supplies of local products to Japan may be brought about.

Reform Instituted

At this very juncture, a great reform of the monetary system has been enforced, and there is no reason in such a new situation why Chinese capital alone should be allowed to continue its arbitrary speculative activities. Consequently, for the achievement of the object in reforming the currency system, comprehensive financial control is urgently necessary. For this reason, the "Law for the Control of Banking Institutions" serves an important index showing the direction of monetary control to be exercised by the National Government.

Among the important measures taken on the spot along financial lines since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, the reorganization of the foreign bankers' syndicate in the International Settlement which had been lording it over the money and exchanke market in Shanghai, is of paramount importance. The member banks numbered 19 in all including Japanese, German, Italian, French, British, American, Dutch and Belgian institutions of which the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Chartered Bank, British, and the National City Bank of New York, America, were most influential and even the Chinese banks were under their control. In addition there were 6 British and 3 American banks which were outsiders.

With the outbreak of the present war, however, 15 banks belonging to the enemy were seized by the Imperial Forcse, and the Japanese banks were entrusted with liquidation business, which has now been completed on the whole. All the accounts which these banks belonging to the hostile powers had with the Chinese banks have been transferred to the Yokohama Specie Bank, which has now acquired the position of a parent to the Chinese banks. Thus the central influence over the foreign bank association of Shanghai having been transferred to the Japanese banks, the association itself has been reorganized, and at present the member banks are, 6 Japanese, 1 each German and Italian and 2 French banks with the manager of the Shanghai Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank as chairman.

Reserve Bank Advances

Next must be pointed out the change in the financial organization of the Chinese banks and money changing firms, together with the establishment of predominance of the Central Reserve Bank over the Chinese financial world.

During the prewar days, the center of China's money circulation was of course, represented by banks under the control of Chungking, all Chinese banks and money changing firms in general forming their own associations.

After the outbreak of the present war, when the American, British and Chungking banks on which the generality of the Chinese banks had been depending were disposed of as enemy assets, the blow suffered by the Chinese moneyed interests were exceedingly severe, so much so that they could not see for some time how to get out of the difficulty. However, with the enforcement of the new currency system based on the Reserve Bank note, the predominant position of the Central Reserve Bank over the Chinese financial circles has been assured. At the same time, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communication formerly under the control of Chungking have been resuscitated under the Reserve Bank as purely commercial banks capitalized at 20,000,000 and 10,000,000 yuan respectively of the Reserve Bank notes.

For the purpose of checking the rise of commodity prices after the exchange of the old fapi for the Reserve Bank notes, the National Government on July 3 promulgated the "Regulations governing Commodity-Prices" with a view to curbing questionable transactions of banks and money exchangers. The change in the business organization of business of the banks and money changing firms has since been instrumental in enabling control measures to be enforced on the activities of the financial circles of Central China at large.

LIQUIDATION MOVE DOMINATES STOCKS

Moderate Gains Registered by Japan Precision, Hemp Industrial, Others

With a large volume of month-end deliveries going on apace, the Tokyo Stock Exchange was so busy yesterday that the afternoon session was prolonged till past four o'clock, whereas the upward swing was noticeably checked by the simultaneous liquidation of longs and shorts.

In the long-term section, for instance, the quotations registered in the morning session indicated a slight relapse caused by the congestion of profit-taking liquidation of wares including Furukawa Electric Industrial, Asahi Glass and some fiber industrials. On the other hand, moderate gains were registered by Japan Precision Machines, Hemp Industrial and Fujikoshi Steel, respectively stepping up ¥1.20, ¥1.10 and ¥1.00.

The short-term section was comparatively quiet and prices closed within a narrow range of fluctuations.

The spot market was consistently bullish. Automobile Industrial scored a sharp gain of ¥2.50, its new ¥1.80, and Maruzen Oil bounced up ¥2.20 and its new ¥2.00.

Yesterday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term market were: Tokyo Exchange, new ¥131.40, N.Y.K. ¥111.30, Kanebo Spinning ¥151.90, S.M.R. ¥73.90, and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥91.00.

Long-Term Section

Final prices of select issues in the morning session of the long-term section yesterday were:

First Section	—Delivery— Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	152.0	152.9	153.9
Do. new (12½)	99.6	100.6	101.2
Teikoku Rayon (50)	95.0	....	95.5
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	74.9	75.2	76.1
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	112.1	112.5	111.7
Do. new (37½)	95.7	96.3	95.9
O. S. K. (50)	102.0	102.7	102.9
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)	91.8	91.9	92.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	100.1	101.0	100.0
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	74.2	74.7	73.9
M'bishi Elec. Mach (50)	146.5	145.0	144.4
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	66.1	66.9	67.2
Japan Beer (50)	114.8	114.0	114.1
Tropical Ind (42½)	46.9	46.3	47.0
Sumatra Dev., n (37½)	49.7	49.9	50.9
Asahi Glass (50)	132.9	133.0	132.5
Toa Tobacco (50)	98.5	98.9	98.7

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	131.4	1.6	1.0	131.4
N. Y. K., old	111.4	1.4	1.0	111.3
Do. new	95.9	6.0	5.4	95.7
Kanebo Spin	151.9	2.0	1.8	151.9
Do. new	99.5	9.7	9.2	99.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	82.3	2.5	1.2	82.1
Osaka Stock. new	70.5	0.6	0.3	..
Japan Steel Tube	67.1	8.1	6.7	68.0
Japan oil	78.7	9.3	8.7	78.3
S. M. R.	74.2	4.3	3.9	73.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	91.0	1.9	0.9	91.0
Toyo Rayon, new	83.4	3.4	2.8	83.1
Japan Beer, new	56.7	6.9	6.3	56.9
Nichiro Fishery	83.2	4.3	3.3	84.3
Japan Fishery, new	40.3	9.3	9.1	40.3
Japan Sugar, new	....	3.8	3.7	....
Japan Mining	56.0	6.0	5.7	55.7
Manchou Industrial	57.9	8.0	7.9	58.0

CONTROL BODY PROPOSED FOR PROPERTY INSURANCE

To exercise an exclusive control over property insurance transactions, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry ordered on Tuesday, the establishment of a Property Insurance Control Association under the provisions of the Monetary Control Bodies Ordinance.

Simultaneously, the names of 16 property insurance companies, which are qualified to become members of the proposed control body, were announced in the Official Gazette on Tuesday.

The 16 property insurance companies concerned include the Osaka Marine Insurance, Kyodo Fire Insurance, Kobe Marine Insurance, Sumitomo Marine Insurance, Taisho Marine Insurance, Taihoku Fire Insurance, Chiyoda Fire Insurance, Imperial Marine Insurance, Tokyo Fire Insurance, Tokyo Marine Insurance, Tokyo Movables, Japan Fire Insurance, Japan Marine Insurance, Nissan Fire Insurance, Mitsubishi Marine Insurance, Meiji Fire Insurance and Yokohama Fire Insurance.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1942

Japanese Submarines in the Atlantic

Imperial Headquarters has just announced that part of the Japanese Naval Forces is now operating in the Atlantic Ocean. A Japanese submarine, recently arrived at an undisclosed German naval base in Europe and then proceeded to go into action in operational waters, according to the official announcement.

When Japanese special submarines of the Special Attack Flotilla penetrated Pearl Harbor, the world gasped in astonishment over this feat which had generally been considered impossible. But this was only the beginning. Since then units of the Japanese Navy have accomplished a regular succession of "impossible" feats, each one more spectacular than the one before. Now comes the crowning news of all that part of the Japanese Naval Forces has gone more than half way around the world to operate in the Atlantic!

At the same time, it was revealed that part of the German naval forces is now operating in the Indian Ocean within the Japanese sphere of activity in the same manner as the Japanese Naval Forces which have gone to the Atlantic are operating in the German sphere of activity.

This announcement reveals a situation which obviously is of the utmost significance. For one thing, it adds another jewel to the crown of the Imperial Navy, now the unassailable mistress of the seas who has been making one unprecedented record after another. Secondly, it reveals a most close and intimate cooperation and coordination between Japan and her Axis partners in executing a spectacular high strategy on a worldwide scale. The combination of these two factors, namely the naval strength of Japan and her partners and their incomparably masterly joint strategy, can mean only the thorough defeat of the Allies who have neither the strength nor the skill to cope with the Japan-Axis combination. Particularly the contribution of Japanese strength to the battle of shipping in the Atlantic which, in view of the Allied vulnerability at this point, may well turn out to be the most crucial focal point in the present war, is unquestionably an act the significance of which can hardly be exaggerated.

The Coal Problem in Britain

Winter is about to come round for the fourth time since the outbreak of the second European war and we find that Britain is beset with many difficult problems. Of these knotty issues, the one which is harassing the British Government authorities most is the coal problem.

The coal in Britain, which has given rise to a good deal of dispute and trouble during the past three years of war, has developed into one of the most important political issues in that country. It was this particular problem which formed the main subject for debate in the British House of Commons this spring. In the House of Commons, hostile interpellations were brought forward interminably on the coal problem and the Ministers concerned were subjected to a cross fire of vehement criticisms. In view of the vehemence of this opposition, the Government was obliged to put the problem on the Order of the Day for discussion in the House.

It was not until modern times that Britain encountered various difficulties in safeguarding the production of coal. How is it, then, that Britain, who is the biggest coal exporting country in the world, who is the second biggest coal producing country and who is proud of the abundance of her coal deposits, is so harassed by the problem of the production of coal? This certainly affords an interesting subject for study.

Since the outbreak of the present war, a curious phenomenon has developed that the coal consuming centers in Britain—the biggest coal producing country but one—have been suffering from a coal shortage. The British Government has made strenuous efforts during the past three years in order to remedy this anomaly but no solution is as yet in sight. Nor is it likely that a solution will ever be found in future.

As one of the causes for the shortage of coal in the consuming centers, the problem of transportation must be mentioned. In fact, the problem of transportation constituted the most important cause of the shortage of coal at the initial stage of the war. However, this problem had been solved to a large extent up to the end of 1941. The most important cause of the shortage of coal at the present time is to be found in reduced production. The production of coal in Britain has declined so remarkably that it has been inadequate to cover the domestic demand since the latter half of 1940, and this diminution in the production of coal is ascribable to the shortage of coal miners.

At the beginning of the war, British coal miners were exempted from the duty of military service. Up to the summer of 1940, therefore, there was practically no change in the number of coal miners at work as compared with the preceding year, their number being put roughly at 780,000. After the collapse of France, and as the war situation developed more and more unfavorable phases for Britain, young coal miners had to be mobilized in rapid succession for service at the front. Tens of thousands of veteran miners were also mobilized for employment in other munitions industries. At first, the British Government calculated that the domestic demand for coal could be met if only an end was put to its export, but this calculation was entirely falsified by events. Due to a sudden and marked decrease in the number of coal miners, the amount of coal production witnessed a reduction far bigger than anticipated. When the alarmed Government started the work of replenishing the depleted ranks of colliers, however, it was too late to remedy the situation, for laborers in all branches of industry had already been mobilized for military service to meet the critical situations which had developed on all fronts, so that the source of labor supply was dried up.

Under the program for the production of coal for the current year, the Mining Department of the British Government aims at the production of 228,000,000 tons for meeting the domestic demand. This is merely a paper plan, however, and the British authorities concerned have no concrete plan whatever as to how to mobilize the labor power large enough to ensure the production of the requisite quantity of coal. In 1938, 781,672 miners were at work at British collieries on the average, but at present the number has declined to something like 700,000. Furthermore, the present colliers include a large number of unskilled miners. Hence a marked decline in the production of coal.

Dubious of its own ability to make good the shortage of labor power, the British Government has laid down plans to effect economies in coal consumption not only in the industrial world but in the households generally in an attempt to tide over the present coal crisis. Under these plans, it is proposed that through the rationalization of motive power, 10,000,000 tons of coal should be economized in the industrial world and that the same amount of coal should be economized in household consumption under the fuel rationalization plan drawn up by Sir William Beveridge. It is difficult to say at the present time whether these plans will work out satisfactorily. In any case, there is a strong body of opposition in the House of Commons to the proposed economy in the household consumption of coal. In view of this fact, the Government issued a White Paper on Coal on June 3, in which it announced that it would assume the control of the coal industry. In this way, the Government has acquired the direct control of the production and distribution of coal. The very fact that the British Government is now forced to acquire and exercise such extensive powers implies that grave difficulties attend the solution of the coal problem. The British Government is apparently going to use compulsion to make the nation effect economies in the consumption of coal, but the fundamental solution of the coal problem would be impossible unless some feasible plan was elaborated for the supply of the amount of labor power requisite for safeguarding the production of coal. It is more than probable that the economy plans of this kind, drawn up by the British Government, will provoke strong opposition both from the industrial world and from the households generally. Altogether, Britain will surely experience grave crisis in the coming winter not only on account of reverses on the various fronts but because of the aggravation of the coal problem.

BRITISH STUNNED BY REPORTS OF SUCCESSIVE WAR DEBACLES

Churchill Very Unhappy as Nation Holds Him Responsible for Setbacks

By JUKA NAKANISHI
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

"Once America and Britain have opened hostilities against Japan, all the islands of Japan in the Pacific Ocean will be enveloped in flames in a day and be occupied in a week by them and be subjugated altogether in three weeks" were the bombastic words America and Britain uttered while the Japanese-American negotiations were being held, following the formation of the so-called ABCD encirclement. The Anglo-U.S. blatherskites, however, became a butt of general ridicule when Japan stood up resolutely and dealt a smashing blow upon the American Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941 and caused an unparalleled sensation throughout the world. This incident was followed by a series of developments which tremendously alarmed all anti-Axis nations—the Imperial Army and Naval Air Forces carried out heavy attacks all at once on Singapore and other bases of the enemies in the Southwestern Pacific—and landed forces in the Philippines, the Malay Peninsula and other strategic Anglo-U.S. bases in the Pacific Ocean. The second stage of the Imperial Forces' activities culminated in the sinking of the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, which Britain used to boast of as unsinkable warships.

Admits Losses

It was indeed an irony of fate that the London Times of December 9, the very day on which the British Far East Squadron was practically annihilated, praised Premier Churchill in its editorial for having dispatched the above-mentioned two warships to East Asia. In fact, the British Squadron was virtually wiped out within three days after the commencement of hostilities. On December 11, he announced in the Lower House:

"It is my painful duty to inform you of serious losses suffered by our naval forces. We have lost two of our capital ships in a recent naval battle fought off the Malay Peninsula. I don't know of so disastrous a blow having ever before been inflicted upon our country. I can't tell you now about my forecast as to the future of the Far East and the Pacific situation:"

On the following day, he was found missing as he had secretly embarked the Duke of York for Washington, where he went to discuss with President Roosevelt and others the possibility of holding an Anglo-American conference for meeting the situation. On January 17 he returned home, and on the 20th stated before Parliament:—

"I am, together with you, following the progress of our war in East Asia with a great deal of anxiety. I have no doubt that the war situation will develop favorably for our forces."

In the meantime, the war situation in North Africa has become extremely grave, and there has been raised a vehement cry for a non-confidence vote in the Churchill Cabinet. Thereupon, he demanded of the Lower House a vote of confidence, with the outcome that the House manifested a confidence in him by an overwheling majority of 464 to 1 (24 members abstained from voting) an indication that the British are resigned to the impossibility of making a fresh successful move anywhere in the near future. It was his firm confidence that the vote would be favorable that caused him to take chances like this.

Singapore Falls

Close upon his reassuring statement in Parliament, the British forces suffered another crushing defeat in East Asia, which made it completely hopeless for Britain to reestablish herself in this region. On February 15, he confirmed the fall of Singapore over the B.B.C. radio, in part, as follows:—

"All citizens of England, Australia, New Zealand, India and Burma, for the safety of whom we have been bending every possible effort, and the brave citizens of our loyal Allies—the Netherlands and Chungking and the United States—, I have to inform you all of a tragic defeat inflicted upon Great Britain, that is, the whole Malay Peninsula has been overrun and Singapore has fallen! At every turn, we now find danger confronting us. Nor has the critical situation in England and the Middle East been in the least alleviated."

He spoke eloquently as usual, but in a pathetic tone that has never characterized any speech ever made by a British Prime Minister. It gave a shock to the entire British nation The Evening News (Febuary 13) lamented, saying:—

"Britain has received the severest hit since the start of the first World War." The Daily Telegraph (the same day) declared:—

"Assurances of reinforcement on a large scale or of a counter-attack on Japan in 1943 will not help the situation in the least. What we wish to know is when and where Britain will show her strength."

In fact, the disappointment of the entire British nation was at its nadir. Naturally there has sprung up a general dissatisfaction among the British citizens with the Government. The Lower House was opened amidst a gloomy atmosphere on February 17. Churchill's unsatisfactory answer to the interpellations put to him respecting the two serious military setbacks extremely intensified the public opinion against him. Accordingly he reorganized the Cabinet in February, appointing Atlee as Vice-Premier, Cripps as Chancellor of the Exchequer and concurrently the Leader of the Lower House, Anderson as President of the Privy Council, and Eden as Foreign Minister, etc. He has twice reshuffled the Cabinet-personnel, thereby attempting to put an end to the strife between the Conservative Party and the Labor Party, and manifesting a pro-Soviet attitude, for the purpose of strengthening his dictatorship. The result was that the British public feeling against him has abated and Britain has suffered defeat after defeat and setback after setback in East Asia since her loss of Singapore—surrender of the Netherlands Indies, withdrawal of the British forces from Burma, annihilation of the Anglo-American Fleet at the battles off Surabaya and Batavia, and her failure to cajole India through Cripps.

War Situation Bad

On the other hand, the war-situation in Europe and North Africa has never developed favorably for Britain; the sinking of Anglo-American convoys by German and Italian submarines and air forces has become more and more frequent, so much so that, according to Germany's announcement, 500,000 tons of British and American ships have been sunk each month on the average; in France, Laval, a pro-German statesman, came into power again; Anglo-American working on neutral powers all failed; America's supply of war materials has become nominal; the Soviet Union has come to demand of Britain a speedy construction of a second war-front and an increased aid of war materials and despatch of reinforcements; in Parliament the Government was defeated at by-elections, and the Labor Party showed an anti-Government attitude; and it has, into the bargain, turned out that the Conservative Party is not altogether a supporter of Churchill.

The Cyrenaica front had been deadlocked for some time since February, and on May 27, the German-Italian forces under Marshal Rommel started a vigorous action. On June 21, one full year after the start of the German-Soviet War, Tobruk which had been considered an impregnable fortress fell into the hands of the German forces, which marching on at an amazing speed of 70 kilometers a day, soon crossed the Egyptian-Libyan border. On the other hand, the situation of Suez became critical.

With the arrival of reports of the defeat of the British forces, there was raised a vehement cry against the Government in Parliament and also among the general public; every newspaper in London urged the discontinuation of the internal political strife, and the concentration of the nation's energy upon the improvement of the war situation. Thereupon on June 23, Vice-Premier Atlee, on behalf of Churchill who left for Washington for his third parley with President Roosevelt, made a report in the Lower House on the military reverses in North Africa, announcing the actual progress of the war in that district, with the result that he was requested to make known the location of the responsibility for the reverses. To this demand, he and Cripps jointly replied that on the return of the Premier from America there would be held a discussion on the matter for two days. However, on the evening of the same day, a certain member of the Conservative Party drew up a bill for non-confidence which was grounded on the Cabinet's failure in properly directing the execution of the war. It was significant that among the signers of the bill were Lloyd George, Greenwood (Leader of the Labor Party), and important members of other Political Parties.

On June 22 a joint statement on the talks between Churchill and Roosevelt was issued from the White House. It was, in part, as follows:—

"The object of the present parley is to discuss ways and means to strengthen war efforts of the Allies by uniting their fighting power speedily and to the utmost, but the details of the discussion cannot be made known at present."

War Council Called

Following the parley, a Pacific War Council was called by Roosevelt on June 25, at which Canada, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Chungking and the exile Philippine Government were also represented, partly with a view to dispelling the general apprehension that the Roosevelt-Churchill Parley might have been held to deal with the European War situation alone, ignoring Japan. Though the Parley is understood to have comprised (1) formation of a second war-front, (2) problem concerning transports, (3) problem respecting the war fronts in the Middle East and East Asia, (4) problem regarding America's material aid to Britain, Soviet and Chungking, nothing tangible seems to have been arrived at in it. British public opinion was far from being pacified by the solution of such problems.

On his return home, Churchill found a non-confidence bill awaiting him. The debate on the bill in the Lower House lasted two days. He made a long speech vindicating his stand and counter-attacking the presenter of the bill, and holding the Commander of the British forces in North Africa responsible for their defeat. The bill was voted down by 475 to 25 on the afternoon of July 2nd. It is to be noted that when he was called to account for the reverses in North Africa in Parliament he haughtily declared:—"Who would be Prime Minister in my place?" As it is, there is no one in England who can successfully act as Prime Minister in place of Churchill. In the meantime, Britain's war situation has been going from bad to worse.

Her economic position has worsened also all this while, a vicious inflation having set in and prices rising over 50 per cent compared with those in December of the year before last and her supply of all sorts of materials badly limited due to the rampancy of German submarines.

However, it is essential to note that in spite of her deadlock in diplomacy, politics and economy, coupled with the repeated military reverses she has suffered and the worsening of public opinon toward her Government, she should not be expected to collapse easily, so that the Axis Powers must strengthen their union further in order to give a coup de grace to Britain and America and construct a new world order.

In the Periodicals

Domei Jumpo, Vol. 6, No. 25 dated September 20, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. The magazine contains the important news items at home and abroad in a summarized way, covering the period from September 1 to 10, 1942.

Gaiko Jiho, Vol. 103, No. 6 dated September 15, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Jiho-sha, Tokyo. Price 60 sen. Leading articles: America's Resistance Power, Present Phase of War and New International Order, Construction of Greater East Asia and Racial Problem, Historical View on British Sentiment, Recollection of Argentina's Neutrality, Problem of Canadian-French in Canada, Reduction of Southern Regions and Disposal of China Affair, Instruction for Southern Economic Construction, Education of Chinese Merchants Abroad, and Origin of China's Labor Problem.

King, Vol. 18, No. 10, October, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles: Reporting the Naval Battle Off the Solomons, 70-year History of Railways, People Who Will Restore India, Islands in Southeastern Pacific, and Huge Resources of Forests.

Diamond, Vol. 30, No. 27 dated September 21, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Diamond-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Leading articles; To Enlarge Imperial Rule Assistance Drive into Greater East Asia, Cardinal Point of Wartime Population Problem, Outlines of Oil Industry in Southern Regions, Foundation of Construction of Cotton Industry in the South, Soviet's Agriculture Policy in Wartime, Strategy of German Tank Units, Construction Progresses at New Ports in North China, Problems of Agriculture Productive Capacity, and Manchoukuo's Population.

He Went

"Did you present your account to the defendant?" asked the lawyer of his client

"I did, sir."

"And what did he say?"

"He told me to go to the devil."

"And what did you do then?"

"Well, then, I came to you."

Correction

The article "Short Biographical Sketches Given of Gandhi, Nehru and Azad" which appeared on September 14 was written by Kanji Kabayama and appeared originally in the Nihon Hyoron. The article was erroneously attributed to Kei Ito whose first name is read, we are informed by the author himself, as Takashi and not as Kei or Hiroshi. The author of the article "Australia Told to Reconsider Relations With U.S." which appeared on September 20 was Takashi Ito.

U.S. RUBBER, TIN INDUSTRIES SHOW INHERENT WEAKNESSES

Outbreak of War of Greater East Asia Cuts Off Sources of Supply

By SHINZO KAWAI
(From the Boeki Tosei-kai Kaiho)

America, in spite of her vast territory and resources, used to depend upon the Southern Regions to a great extent for important war materials, particularly rubber, tin, tungsten, vegetable oil and sugar. The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia completely cut off her supply of these materials. An unprecedentedly severe blow was inflicted upon her industry.

She first applied an economic blockade to Japan, but it was utterly broken down, and she now finds herself subjected to a heavy counter-blockade, revealing a strategically weak point in her position. As a last resort, she is endeavoring to obtain these materials from various countries of South America, but in vain. She is, on the other hand, stimulating the exploitation of her natural resources in her country, and at the same time is trying to increase the productivity of her munitions' industry through an intensive use of her stocks of raw materals, but without success, due to the facts that, while trucks have been playing an important role in place of the railways in the transportation of materials between the numerous industrial centers in the United States, in the present huge war, their use has become much limited owing to a shortage of the supplies of gasoline and tires since the start of the war, and that labor strifes have frequently occurred in the country. Thus America is showing a weakness in her industry as a whole.

Transportation Problem

American manufacturers are concentrated chiefly in the northeastern part of the country, including New England, where the manufacturing industry has remarkably developed, thanks to the cheap water-power obtainable in this district, but they are now compelled to seek the supply of the greater part of the raw materials they require in the Pacific coast and the Mexican Gulf district. The American manufacturers of important materials have to obtain the necessary raw materials from places 1,400 miles away on the average, and to send the manufactured articles to similarly distant points. Thus their prices of these articles are naturally high on account of the high freight included therein.

To mention a few instances, about 4,500,000 heads of cows and pigs are brought from Texas State to Chicago City each year, whence they are distributed all over the country in the form of beef, pork, ham and bacon; their hides are transported to New Jersey, Philadelphia and Boston, where they are made into different articles, e.g. shoes, trunks, etc.; lumber is carried from Washington, Oregon and other districts on the Pacific coast, to Chicago and New York where it is manufactured into various articles of furniture; cotton is sent from the Mexican Gulf District chiefly to Boston, and wool is transported to the same city from Wyoming, Montana and Texas, manufactures from these raw materials being distributed to various points of the country from there; petroleum, salt, resin and sugar are also sent to distant districts from their places of production; in short, all the raw materials necessary for the daily life of the American citizens as well as important war materials with the exception of iron and steel undergo a similar handling. This situation is indeed a source of the American industry's great worry, it being a considerable handicap to America in the execution of the war.

Under the circumstances, it may be said that America, in fighting with Japan, must conquer, so to speak, a long distance of 7,600 miles (2,800 miles overland and 4,800 miles over the Pacific).—This accounts for her enormous war-expenses.

Rubber Industry

With a view to showing what heavy blow America has received from the stoppage of her supply of the important war materials from the Southern Regions, we shall show statistically the actual conditions of her various resources:

(1) Rubber industry:

According to the data published by the American Government in 1939, the total output of rubber goods in the country during the same year reached $883,030,000, as will be seen from the following data:

Kinds	No. of factories	No. of operatives	Output
Tires and tubes..	46	63,290	$575,860,000
Rubber shoes and boots	12	18,856	64,453,000
Other rubber goods	420	48,172	242,716,000
Total	478	130,318	883,029,000

Synthetic rubber:

The American Government's 1939 announcement gave the following data:

	Output (Tons)		Output (Tons)
1938	2,000	1941	40,000
1939	4,000	1942	50,000
1940	15,000		

It is said that the Government expects to have 80,000 tons or more turned out in 1942-43.

Consumption of crude rubber:

According to the investigations of 1939, the quantity of the rubber of the various kinds consumed in America was as follows:

Kinds	1933	1935	1937
Natural rubber and reclaimed rubber (in tons)	...	582,073	681,176
Particulars:			
Consumption of natural rubber (in tons)	293,871	469,448	531,081
Value thereof (in $1,000)	44,749	118,227	219,088
Consumption of reclaimed rubber (in tons)..	...	113,625	136,085
Value (in $1,000)	...	16,091	23,823
Total value (in $1,000)..	45,143	134,811	244,118

Imports of Crude rubber:

The 1939 investigations indicated the total imports of this kind of rubber in the same year as 1,052,679,000 pounds or 526,000 tons valued at $167,586,000, which showed an increase of about 100,000 tons or $42,213,000. The imports from the Southern Regions, principally from Malaya were 89 per cent of the total imports.

The imports from various countries during the last two years were as follows:

	Quantity in lbs.	Value in $
1938		
Brazil	7,281,000	982,000
British India	4,735,000	684,000
Malaya	536,787,000	73,771,000
Ceylon	55,492,000	8,403,000
Netherlands Indies.	233,639,000	33,321,000
French Indo-China	45,253,000	6,746,000
Philippines	1,455,000	179,000
Liberia	3,553,000	482,000
Total	890,714,000	125,373,000
1939		
Brazil	10,479,000	1,382,000
British India	7,222,000	1,134,000
Malaya	597,317,000	94,306,000
Ceylon	77,903,000	12,761,000
Netherlands Indies	290,140,000	47,012,000
French Indo-China	58,306,000	9,306,000
Philippines	1,346,000	210,000
Liberia	6,740,000	1,075,000
Total	1,052,679,000	167,586,000

Automobile Industry Hit

America's loss of her source of rubber-supply in the Southern Regions due to the War of Greater East Asia meant a terrible hit upon her automobile industry. Investigations have revealed that the total number of the various kinds of automobiles in 1941 was 32,557,954, which, with the farm-tractors and army lorries added to it, would have mounted to 36,000,000 or more. And it is understood that the average life of tires on trucks and buses is 6 months and that of those on passenger cars about 2 years.

How will America solve her tire problem? She has declared that she will turn out or import from South America as much as 80,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year in the future, but it has been ascertained that only 50,000—60,000 tons are available from this source at present. It appears that she intends to make good the shortage of her rubber supply by reclaiming old rubber or by retreading old tires, but it does not appear if she will succeed. The wheat-growing districts in America, Kansas, North Dakota, Montana and Oklahoma, depend more upon trucks than upon railways for the transportation of farm-products. The total stocks of crude rubber in America as at the end of 1941 were estimated at about 430,000 tons, which, in view of the recent rapid increase in the consumption of rubber in the country, must have been reduced to 300,000 tons or so. If the quantity of rubber reclaimable from old rubber which is estimated at 220,000—23,000 tons is added to the stocks, hardly one-half of her yearly requirements of rubber will be taken care of. These data are enough to show how the Americans are suffering from the shortage of rubber.

Tin Industry

(2) Tin industry:

America's imports of tin for the last 5 years average 69,630 tons per year, valued at $73,104,000, about 60 per cent of which are from the Malay Peninsula. Her domestic production of this mineral for the same period averages 30,624 tons per year. She is the largest tin consumer in the world, about 48 per cent of the total world production (163,000 tons) being consumed by her. The yearly average of this material for the last 7 years is 74,220 tons. Her imports from the Malay Peninsula used to cover 60 per cent of her total imports.

Actual position of the tin-can manufacturing industry:

The Government announced in 1939 the condition of the American tin-can manufacturing industry for the two years of 1937 and 1939 as follows:

	No. of factories	No. of operatives	Output
1937	234	33,145	357,796,401
1939	248	31,770	372,816,014

According to the investigations of 1940, America's stocks of tin in the

(Continued on Page 8)